



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT
1118.34
420

Ex Lib T 1118134, 422

26 -



Harvard College Library

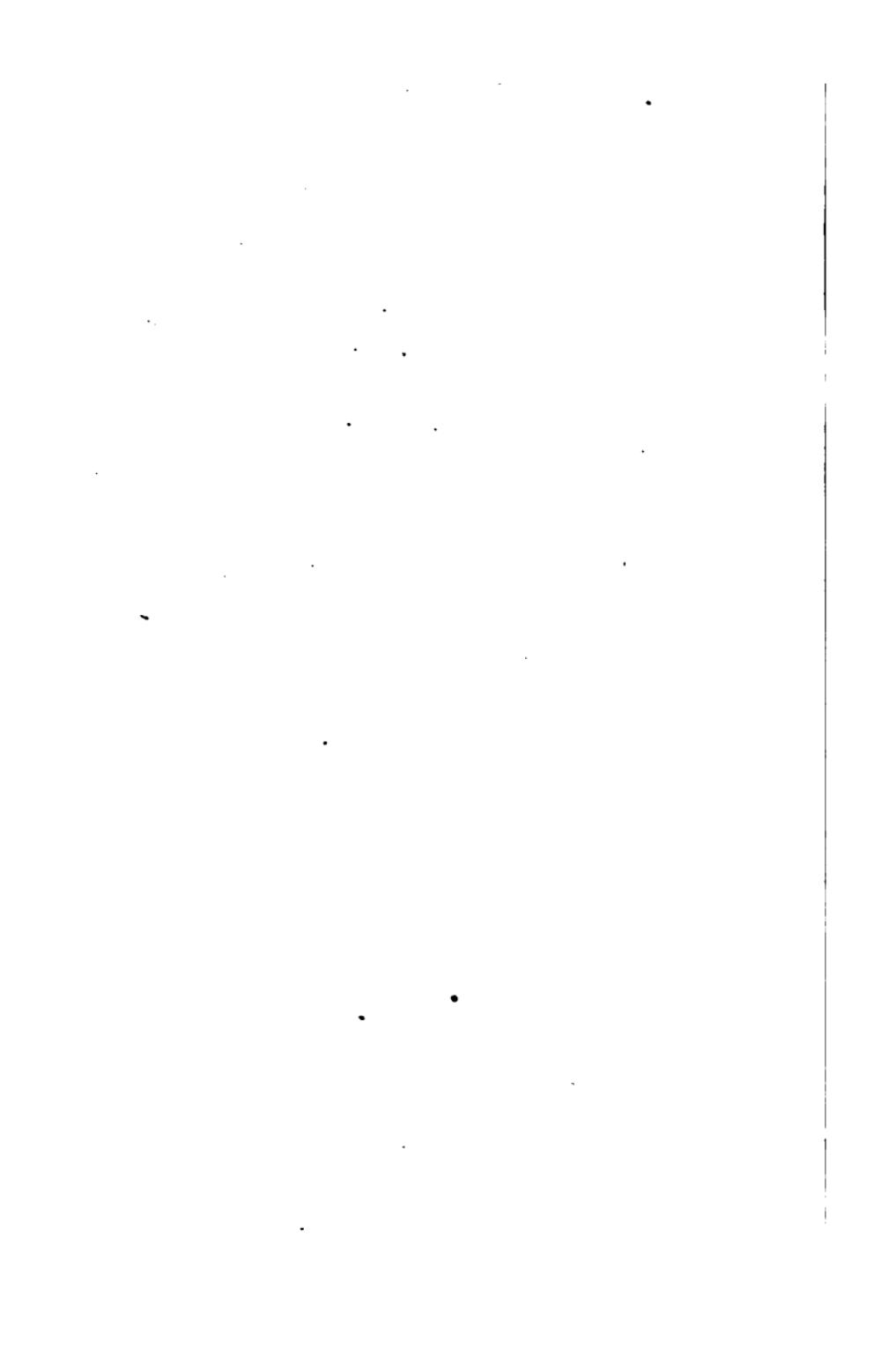
FROM

..... Ross Turner

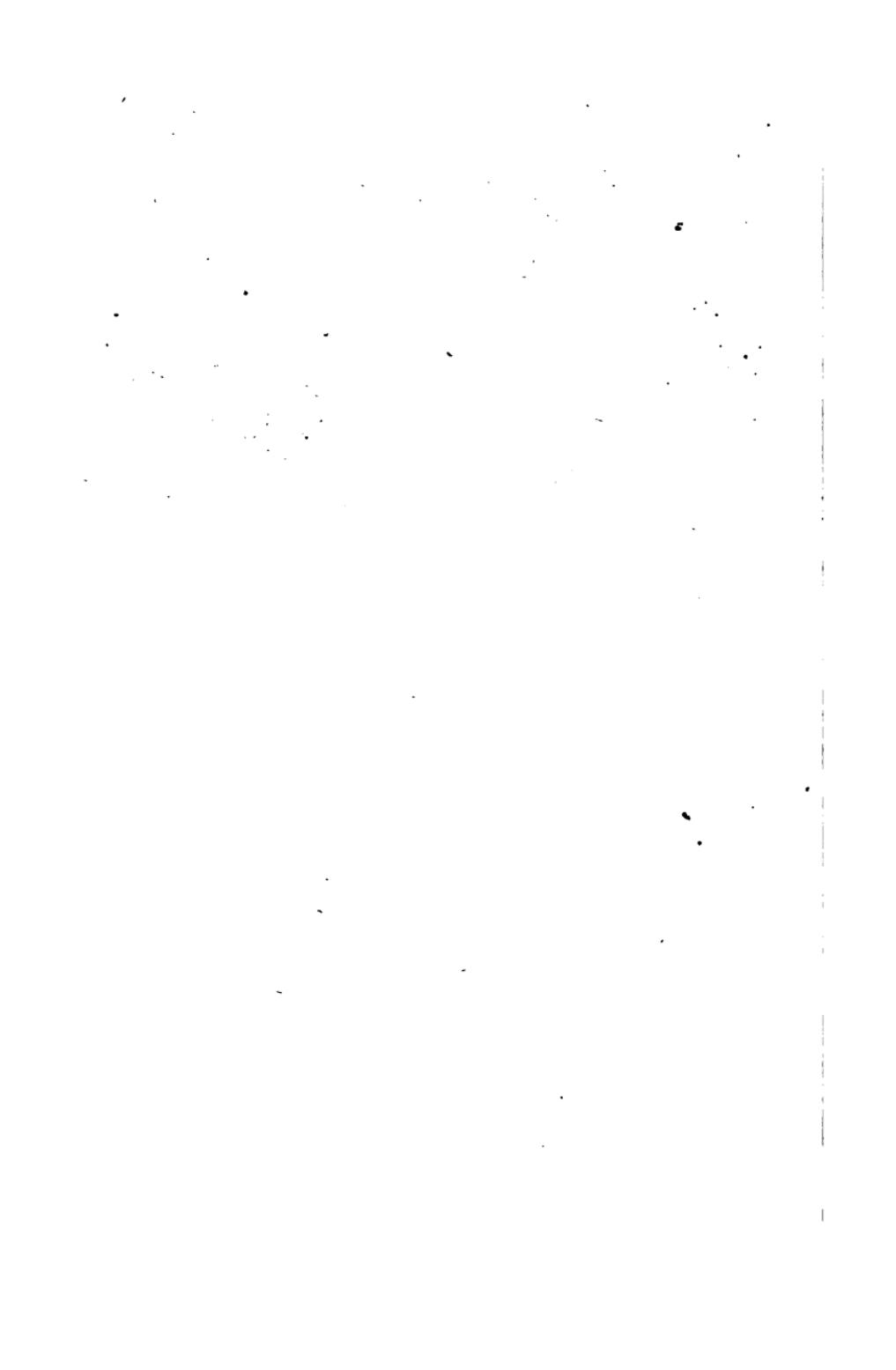
..... 14 Nov 1895



3 2044 102 772 423







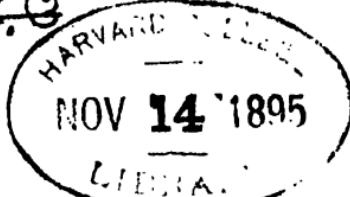
LESSONS
IN
GREEK PARSING;
OR, OUTLINES
OF THE
GREEK GRAMMAR,
DIVIDED INTO SHORT PORTIONS, AND ILLUSTRATED BY APPROPRIATE
EXERCISES IN PARSING.

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,
Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College.

SECOND EDITION.

NEW-HAVEN:
PUBLISHED BY DURRIE & PECK.
1834.

Edict 5114.34.420
4264.3
Edict
818.29



Ross Turner.

District of Connecticut, ss.


BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of May, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"Lessons in Greek Parsing; or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, divided into short portions, and illustrated by appropriate Exercises in Parsing. By Chauncey A. Goodrich."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut,

A true copy of record examined by me,

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the grammar of a language can never be fully understood, or deeply impressed on the mind, except in the exercise of *parsing*. But the books which are commonly used in this exercise, presuppose in the learner, some acquaintance, at least, with every part of the grammar; and hence a number of months are often devoted to the irksome task of committing to memory numerous *paradigms* and rules, whose use and application the pupil is entirely unable to comprehend. To obviate the necessity of such a course, is the design of this work. The Greek Grammar is divided into short portions, to each of which is attached a reading lesson, containing such words only as belong to that portion, or to others which have been previously gone over. In the first lesson, for example, the *paradigm* of the first declension is followed by exercises which contain nouns of *that declension alone*. The only knowledge presupposed on the part of the pupil, is an acquaintance with the pronouns *τις* and *οὐ*, together with the meaning of the words *ιστι* and *ιστι*. Thus much is necessary to constitute a sentence, or a complete enunciation of thought, which is far more interesting to the learner than broken clauses which convey no meaning. In the second lesson the learner is made acquainted with the forms of the *second* declension; which are then illustrated, and impressed on the memory, by examples from that declension. With these, however, are intermingled words of the first declension, in order to fix in the memory the knowledge which has been already gained. Thus, in the First Part, the pupil is conducted by short progressive steps through the various forms of the noun, pronoun and adjective, without being embarrassed with the intricacies of the Baryton verb. In Part Second, he enters on that verb, and is expected to learn a single tense only at a time, and then to impress that tense on his memory by exer-

cises in parsing. Thus he is conducted through the several moods and tenses of the Baryton and Contract verbs, and the verb in $\mu\iota$. At proper intervals the process is inverted, and exercises are given in turning English into Greek. This work contains about the same quantity of Greek in the reading lessons, as the Greek Delectus ; together with a complete outline of the Grammar, and exercises in the making of Greek. Experienced teachers, who have examined the plan, have thought that the whole volume may be studied, and the principles of parsing thoroughly established, in the time which is ordinarily devoted to that preparatory study of the Grammar, which is of very little use, except as opening the way to the exercise of parsing.

In entering on the study of this work, the pupil after learning the alphabet, should commit to memory the article, and the pronouns $\iota\gamma\omega$ and $\tau\omega$. He should then learn the first example under the first declension, and immediately begin to parse. In doing this, he should be required to decline *every* word as it occurs, both in the singular and the plural. Proceeding in this way through each form of the several declensions, he will have committed them perfectly to memory in the act of parsing. The rules of syntax will be already familiar to him, if he has studied Latin. If not, he should not be expected to parse *syntactically*, but only *etymologically*. When Part First has been studied in this way, it should be carefully reviewed.

In entering on Part Second, the subject of augment and conjugation should be thoroughly understood, and the pupil fully practised, in forming the verb, before the paradigm is learnt. Each tense should then be taken up separately, and impressed upon the memory by the exercise of parsing, as in the preceding part. The rules of formation and augment should be continually kept in view, in the progress of the pupil through Part Second.

New-Haven, July 20, 1831.

LETTERS.

Form.	Sound.	Name.
Α	a	Αλφα Alpha
Β	β, ε	Βητα Beta
Γ	γ	Γαμμα Gamma
Δ	δ	Δελτα Delta
Ε	ε	Εψιλον Epsilon
Ζ	ζ	Ζητα Zeta
Η	η	Ητα Eta
Θ	θ, θ	Θητα Theta
Ι	:	Ιωτα Iota
Κ	κ	Καππα Kappa
Λ	λ	Λαμδα Lambda
Μ	μ	Μυ Mu
Ν	ν	Νυ Nu
Ξ	ξ	Ξι Xi
Ο	ο	Ο μικρον Omicron
Π	π	Πι Pi
Ρ	ρ	Ρω Rho
Σ	σ, ε	Σιγμα Sigma
Τ	τ	Ταυ Tau
Τ	υ	Υψιλον Upsilon
Φ	φ	Φι Phi
Χ	χ	Χι Chi
Ψ	ψ	Ψι Psi
Ω	ω	Ωμέγα Omega

This character ' is called the *rough breathing*, and has the sound of *h*; as *ὑπό*, *hypo*.

This mark ' under a vowel is called the *subscript iota*; as in *τῶ*.

This character ς (stigma) is used for $\sigma\tau$. The diphthong $\psi\iota$ is pronounced whi, as $\psi\iota\circ\varsigma$ (whios) a son.

Γ before κ , γ , χ , and ξ , has the sound of *ng*, as $\delta\gamma\gamma\mu\kappa$, (*eng-gus*,) near; $\lambda\alpha\rho\gamma\xi$, (*larungx*,) the larynx.

N APPENDED. (ν ἐφελχυστικόν.) The letter ν is annexed to datives plural in σι, and to all third persons of verbs ending in σ or ι, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, γονεῦσιν αὐτῶν, to their parents; ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς, he gave to them. So also at the end of a sentence.

CHARACTERS. 1. Apostrophe (') cuts off a vowel from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, *dπ' dρχῆς*, for *dπὸ dρχῆς*, from the beginning.

2. Dieresis (") separates two vowels which would otherwise form a diphthong; as *waɪs* (pa-is) for *waɪs*, a child.

3. This mark (;) is the note of interrogation in Greek; as, *σὺ τίς εἶ;* who art thou?

RULES OF SYNTAX FIRST USED.

I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as, Παῦλος ἀπόστολος, Paul an apostle.

II. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case; as, φίλος πιστός, a faithful friend.

This rule includes the article, pronouns, and particles.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, *ἐγώ εἰμι*, I am. But nominatives plural of the *neuter* gender, have commonly a singular verb; as, *Ζῷα τρέχει*, animals run.

IV. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing as, ἐγώ εἰμι ἀπόστολος, I am an apostle.

V. One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive; as, ὁ *νιὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ*, the Son of God.

VI. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative and accusative.

VII. Some Adverbs of time, place, order, exception, and many others, govern the genitive.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.*

Sing.	the.	Dual.	Plural.	the.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τό,		N. A. τώ, τά, τώ,	N. οἱ, αἱ, τά,	
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,	
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,		G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν,	D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,	
A. τόν, τήν, τό,			A. τούς, τάς, τά.	

PRONOUNS 'ΕΓΩ and ΣΥ.

Sing.		Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγώ, I,		N. A. νῶι, νῶ,	N. ἡμεῖς, we,
G. ἐμοῦ, or μοῦ, of me, my			G. ἡμῶν, of us, our,
D. ἐμοί, or μοί, to me,		G. D. νῶιν, νῶιν,	D. ἡμῖν, to us,
A. ἐμέ, or μέ, me,			A. ἡμᾶς, us,
N. σύ, thou,	N. A. σφῶι, σφῶ,	N. ὑμεῖς, ye or you,	
G. σοῦ, of thee, thy,		G. ὑμῶν, of you, your,	
D. σοί, to thee,	G. D. σφῶιν, σφῶν,	D. ὑμῖν, to you,	
A. σέ, thee;		A. ὑμᾶς, you.	

* Let the pupil decline each gender of the article by itself. The feminine *ἡ* will give (with a slight variation) the termination of the first declension of nouns; the masculine *ὁ* and the neuter *τό* give the terminations of the second declension.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension have four terminations, *α*, *η*, feminine; *ας*, *ης*, masculine.

Nouns ending in *ρα*, *α* pure,* and *αι* contracted, have the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *α*.

SINGULAR.

	list.	glory.	a shadow.	a steward.	a Persian.
N.	ξω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ης
G.	ξω-ῆς	δόξ-ης	σκι-ῆς	ταμί-ου	Πέρσ-ου
D.†	ξω-ῆ	δόξ-η	σκι-ᾶ	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-η
A.	ξω-ήν	δόξ-αν	σκι-άν	ταμί-αν	Πέρσ-ην
V.	ξω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α

DUAL.

N. A. V.	ξω-ά	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α
G. D.	ξω-αῖν	δόξ-αν	σκι-αῖν	ταμί-αν	Πέρσ-αν

PLURAL.

N.	ξω-αῖ	δόξ-αι	σκι-αῖ	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι
G.	ξω-ῶν	δόξ-ῶν	σκι-ῶν	ταμί-ῶν	Πέρσ-ῶν
D.	ξω-αῖς	δόξ-αῖς	σκι-αῖς	ταμί-αῖς	Πέρσ-αῖς
A.	ξω-άς	δόξ-ας	σκι-άς	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ας
V.	ξω-αῖ	δόξ-αι	σκι-αῖ	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι

* A vowel is called *pure*, when it is preceded by another vowel with which it does not form a diphthong; as the *α* in φιλία, σκιά.

† The dative singular is distinguished by having a *subscript Iota*.

‡ The vocative commonly ends in *α*; sometimes in *η*.

Vocabulary of the Lesson on the First Declension.

A.	K.
αι, article from δ, ή, τό.	καὶ, conj. and.
ἀληθει-α, ας, f. <i>truth</i> .	καρδι-α, ας, f. <i>the heart</i> .
ἀντί, prep. (gen.) <i>for</i> .	κατά, prep. (accus.) <i>by</i> .
ἀρχ-ή, ḥς, f. <i>the beginning</i> .	κραυγ-ή, ḥς, f. <i>a cry, shout</i> .
B.	M.
βασιλει-α, ας, f. <i>a kingdom</i> .	μεῦ, μοί, pron. from. ἐγώ.
βουλ-ή-ης, f. <i>will, counsel</i> .	N.
Γ.	Νῦν, adv. <i>now</i> .
γῆ, γῆς, f. <i>earth, land</i> .	O.
Δ.	οἰκι-α, ας, f. <i>a house</i> .
δόξ-α, ḥς, f. <i>glory</i> .	οὐ or οὐχ, adv. <i>no, not</i> .
δικαστής, ου, m. <i>a judge</i> .	II.
E.	παρ' or παρά, prep. (G.D.A.) <i>with</i> .
εἰρήνη, ḥς, f. <i>peace</i> .	περί, prep. (G.D.A.) <i>about, concerning</i> .
εἰσι, εἰσίν, are, 3d pers. plur.	Πέρσ-ης, ου, m. <i>a Persian</i> .
pres. indic. of εἰμι.	πηγ-ή, ḥς, f. <i>a fountain</i> .
ἐμοῦ, pronoun from ἐγώ. see	ποῦ, adv, <i>where</i> .
pronouns, page 3.	προφήτ-ης, ου, m. <i>a prophet</i> .
ἐν, prep. (dat.) <i>in</i> .	πύλ-η, ḥς, f. <i>a gate</i> .
ἐναυσίον, adv. (gen.) <i>before</i> .	Σ.
ἐντολ-ή, ḥς, f. <i>a command</i> .	σύ, σου, σοί, see pron. σύ.
ἐντέρ, adv. <i>within</i> .	σκην-ή, ḥς, f. <i>a tent</i> .
ἐστι, ἐστίν, is. 3d pers. sin.	σωτηρί-α, ας, f. <i>salvation</i> .
pres. indic. of εἰμι.	T.
Z.	τῆς, τῇ, τῶν, ταῖς, see δ, ή, τό.
ζω-η, ḥς, f. <i>life</i> .	Τ.
H.	ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, see pron. σύ.
Ἐ. ή, article from δ, ή, τό.	Φ.
Ἐλι-ας, ου, m. <i>Elias</i> .	φων-ή, ḥς, f. <i>a voice</i> .
ἡμέρ-α, ας, f. <i>a day</i> .	Ψ.
ἡμῶν, gen. pl. from ἐγώ.	ψυχ-ή, ḥς, f. <i>life</i> .
ῆτ-ετα, της, f. <i>defeat</i> .	
Θ.	
θάλασ-σα, σης, f. <i>a sea</i> .	

LESSON.

Terminations in *η*.

Ἡ ζωὴ μου ἐστὶν ἀντὶ τῆς ζωῆς σου.
 Παρὸ σοι ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.
 Ἡ γῆ ἐστιν ἐναντίου ὑμῶν.
 Ἡ σκηνὴ μου ἐστὶ παρὰ τῇ θάλασσῃ.
 Ἡ ἐντολὴ μου ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ζωῆς.
 Ἡ βουλὴ σου ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.
 Ἐστὶ φωνὴ χραυγῆς ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς.
 Ἡ ψύχη μου ἐστὶ παρ' ὑμῶν.
 Ἡ φωνὴ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ γῇ.

Terminations in *α*.

Ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ δόξα μου;
 Ἐστὶν οἰκία παρὰ θάλασσαν.
 Αἱ ἐντολαί σου εἰσὶ ἀλήθεια.
 Οὐκ ἐστιν εἰρήνη ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.
 Ἡ Βασιλεία μου ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστιν.
 Νῦν ἐστιν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας.
 Ἡ δλήθειά σου ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.

Terminations in *ης* and *ας*.

Ηερὶ τῆς ἡττης τῶν Περσῶν κατὰ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν
 Ἡλίας εὶς σύ; οὐκ εἰμί. Ο προφήτης εἶς σύ; οὐ.
 Οι δικασταὶ εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ πύλῃ.

SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension has two terminations *as* and *ov*; which are lengthened by the Attics into *ως* and *ων*.*

By contraction *οος*, *οον*, and *σος*, *σον*, become *οῦς*, *οῦν*.

Nouns in *ον*, *οῦν*, and *ῶν*, are neuter: those in *ος*, *οῦς*, and *ως*, are generally masculine, sometimes feminine or common.

SINGULAR.

	a word.	a work.	a voyage.	a bone.	Jesus.
N.	λόγ-ος	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όος, οῦς*	όστ-έον, οῦν*	Ἰησ-οῦς
G.	λόγ-ου	ἔργ-ου	πλ-όου, οῦ	όστ-έου, οῦ	Ἰησ-οῦ
D.†	λόγ-ω	ἔργ-ω	πλ-όώ, ω	όστ-έώ, ω	Ἰησ-οῦ
A.	λόγ-ον	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όον, οῦν	όστ-έον, οῦν	Ἰησ-οῦν
V.	λόγ-ε	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όε, οῦ	όστ-έον, οῦν	Ἰησ-οῦν

DUAL.

N.A.V.	λόγ-ω	ἔργ-ω	πλ-έω, ω	όστ-έω, ω
G. D.	λόγ-οιν	ἔργ-οιν	πλ-έοιν, οῖν	όστ-έοιν, οῖν

PLURAL.

N.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-έοι, οῖ	όστ-έα, α
G.	λόγ-ων	ἔργ-ων	πλ-έων, ων	όστ-έων, ων
D.	λόγ-οις	ἔργ-οις	πλ-έοις, οῖς	όστ-έοις, οῖς,
A.	λόγ-οις	ἔργ-α	πλ-έοις, οῖς	όστ-έα, α
V.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-έοι, οῖ	όστ-έα, α

* Nouns in *οῦς* and *οῦν*, and those of the Attic form being less common, no examples of them are given in the reading lessons, and the latter are omitted above.

† The dative is distinguished by having the *subscript iota*.

LESSON.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ήν* ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

Ἡ φιλία τοῦ κόσμου, ἔχθρα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔστιν.

Οὐ πνος ἔστιν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ θανάτου.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἔστι σύμμαχος τῶν ἔργων ἐν πολέμῳ.

Οὐκοις ἔστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔστι καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν.

Οὐ εἶχος μου, εἶχος προσευχῆς ἔστιν.

Ἀρχὴ μὲν φιλίας ἔστιν ἔπαινος, ἔχθρας δὲ, τόντος.

Οὐ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἔστιν.

Οὐ τόλεμος οὐκ ἔστιν ἄνευ κινδύνων.

Τὰ δύναντα τῆς ἀμαρτίας (ἔστι) θάνατος.

Ἄγνοι εἰσὶ τροφὴ τυχῆς.

Πόθεν (εἰσὶ) πόλεμοι καὶ μάχαι ἐν ὑμῖν;

Οὐκ ἔστι μαθητὴς ὑπέρ τὸν διδάσκαλον.

Οὐ χρόνος ἔστιν δργῆς φάρμακον.

Ἐν οὐλῷ ἔστιν ἀληθεία.

Ηττινὰ ἔστι τὸ τοῦ δείκνου ὄψον.

Η Αἰγυπτος δῶρον ἔστι τοῦ Νείλου.

Νέανδρος ἔστι κύριος τῆς νήσου.

Ἀρχὴ σοφίας ἔστι φόβος Κυρίου.

Ἡ δόξα πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἔστιν ἀρετη.

* Third person singular indicative imperfect of εἰμί.

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN $\sigma\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}$.

These follow the first declension of nouns in the feminine, and the second in the masculine and neuter.

Sing. (faithful)	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\eta}\nu$,		N. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}$
G. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\eta}\acute{\sigma}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$	N. A. V. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omega}$	G. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\acute{\omega}\acute{\nu}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\nu}$, $\acute{\omega}\acute{\nu}$
D. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\omega}$		D. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\sigma}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\sigma}$
A. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\acute{\eta}\nu$	G. D. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}$	A. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}\acute{\sigma}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}$, $\acute{\alpha}$
V. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\eta}\nu$		V. $\pi\acute{\sigma}\tau\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\alpha}$.

Adjectives in $\sigma\acute{\eta}$ pure and $\sigma\acute{\eta}\sigma$, have the feminine in α , as, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}$, α , $\acute{\eta}\nu$; $\mu\alpha\chi\rho\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\eta}\nu$. To this rule there are a few exceptions.

Sing. (worthy.)	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}$, α , $\acute{\eta}\nu$,		N. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$, $\alpha\acute{\eta}$, α
G. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$, $\alpha\acute{\sigma}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$	N. A. V. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\omega$, α , ω	G. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\omega\acute{\nu}$, $\alpha\acute{\nu}$, $\omega\acute{\nu}$
D. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\acute{\omega}$, α , ω		D. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\sigma}$, $\alpha\acute{\sigma}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\sigma}$
A. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\alpha\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\alpha\acute{\eta}\nu$	G. D. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}$, $\alpha\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}$	A. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\nu}\acute{\sigma}$, $\alpha\acute{\sigma}$, α
V. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}$, α , $\acute{\eta}\nu$		V. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\epsilon}$, $\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$, α .

1. Some adjectives of this form are contracted; as, $\chi\rho\acute{\sigma}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\sigma}$, $\chi\rho\acute{\sigma}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\text{-}\acute{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\acute{\sigma}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$, &c. $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\lambda}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\eta}$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{\eta}\text{-}\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\eta}\text{-}\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}$. See second declension, page 7.

2. Compounds in $\sigma\acute{\eta}$, and many others, have but two terminations; as, δ , $\acute{\eta}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\lambda}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\lambda}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES IN *os*.

'Αγαθὸς φίλος ἐστὶ πιστός ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ.
 'Ο Κυρίος ἐστιν ὁν τῷ νάῳ ἀγίῳ.
 'Ο νόμος τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶν) ἄμαρτος, ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστι) πιστή.
 'Ο Θεός (ἐστι) πριεής, δίκαιος καὶ ἀστερός.
 'Ο καίρος ὁ ἐμὸς οὔτω πάρεστιν* ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὁ ὑμέτερος τάντος ἐστιν ἔτοιμος.
 'Ο βίος τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ μακάριος.
 Φθόνος ἐστὶ λύπη ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς.
 Φῖλοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἀληθινοὶ θησαυροὶ ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς.
 Τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Δαιδάλου εἰσὶ θαυμαστά.
 'Ο τλεῦτός ἐστι θυητός, ἡ δόξα ἀδάνατος.
 Ο ζυγός μου χρηστός (ἐστι) καὶ τὸ φορείον μου ἐλαφρόν ἐστι.
 Πόση ἐστὶν ἡ ὥρα; ἐστὶν ὥρα τρίτη τῆς ἡμέρας.
 Τὰ ἀδάνατα παρὰ ἀνθρώποις, δύνατά ἐστι παρὰ Θεῷ.
 'Ο νόμος (ἐστιν) ἀγιος, καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἀγία, καὶ δίκαια.
 'Ο λόγος σου ἀληθειά ἐστι.
 'Η σωτηρία τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ παρὰ Κυρίῳ.
 Οἱ ὄφεις σου εἰσὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς πιστοὺς τῆς γῆς.
 'Η βασιλεία σου ἐστὶ βασιλεία αἰώνων.

* From **άρειμ*, to be present.

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN ος-η-ο.

Four adjectives, viz. ἄλλος, τοιοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, and four pronouns, viz. ὁς, αὐτός, ἕκεῖνος and οὗτος, have the neuter of the nominative singular in ο.

"Ἄλλος, another.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄλλος, η, ο		N. ἄλλοι, οι, α
G. ἄλλοι, ης, οι	N. A. ἄλλω, α, ω	G. ἄλλων, ων, ων
D. ἄλλοι, η, ω	G. D. ἄλλοιν, αιν, οιν	D. ἄλλοις, αις, οις
A. ἄλλοιν, ην, ο.		A. ἄλλοις, αις, α.

So likewise αὐτός, he, himself ; ἕκεῖνος, that one, he ; ὁς, who.

'Εμαυτοῦ, of myself ; σεαυτοῦ, of thyself ; ἑαυτοῦ, of himself ; and genitive plural ἄλλήλων, of one another, are declined in the same manner. 'Εαυτοῦ is often contracted into αὐτοῦ, and σεαυτοῦ into σαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, this one, is compounded of ὁ and αὐτός, and is thus declined.

SINGULAR.

N. οὗτος	αὗτη	τοῦτο
G. τούτου	τούτης	τούτου
D. τούτῳ	τούτη	τούτῳ
A. τούτον	τούτην	τοῦτο.

DUAL.

N. A. τούτω	τούτα	τούτω
G. D. τούτοιν	τούταιν	τούτοιν

PLURAL.

N. οὗτοι	αὗται	τοῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	τούταις	τούτοις
A. τούτοις	τούταις	τοῦτα

In the same manner are declined, τοιοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος.

Ταῦτα, in the nominative and accusative plural, must be carefully distinguished from ταῦτά, the same, which is formed by uniting τα and αὐτά.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS
IN ος-η-ο.

Μετὰ τὸν θάνατον ἡμῶν ἐστι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀλλας βίος.

Ἐκεῖνος ἐστι κλέπτης καὶ λῃστής.

Αὐτὸς χρηστός ἐστιν ἐπὶ ἀχαρίστους καὶ πονηρούς.

Μακάριός (ἐστιν) δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος.

Η ἀρετὴ καθ' ὃ αὐτὴν ἐστὶ καλή.

Ἄξιος γάρ δέργατης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐστιν.

Οὗτος γάρ ἐστιν δύναμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

Η βασιλεία ἡ ἡμὴ οὐκ ἐστιν ἀλλὰ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου.

Οὗτος ἐστιν δὲληθινὸς Θεὸς καὶ ἡ Γαῖα αἰώνιος.

Αὕτη ἡ αδέσπεντα δυνάστι πρὸς θάνατον, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς δόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Η σοφία τοῦ κόσμου τούτου μωρία παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ ἐστιν.

Οὐκ ἐστι μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον, οὐδὲ δοῦλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ.

Ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι μαθηταὶ εἰσὶ σὺν αὐτῷ.

Ιδε ἀληθῶς Ισραηλίτης, εἰνῷ δόλος οὐκ ἐστι.



THIRD DECLENSION.

The genitive has one syllable more than the nominative.

The terminations are nine, viz. α, ι, υ, υ, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

The pronoun, *τις*, *who*, or *some one*, is varied according to this declension.

SINGULAR.

a month.	hope.	a body.	who?
N. δ, μήν	ἡ, ἐλπί-ις	τό, σῶμα-α	τίς, τί
G. μηνός	ἐλπί-δος	σώμα-τος	τίν-ος
D. μην-ί	ἐλπί-δι	σώμα-τι	τίν-ι
A. μην-α	ἐλπί-δα*	σώμα-α	τίν-α, τί
V. μήν	ἐλπί-ις	σῶμα-α	

DUAL.

N. A. V. μῆν-ε	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τε	τίν-ε
G. D. μην-οῖν	ἐλπί-δοιν	σώμα-τοιν	τίν-οιν

PLURAL.

N. μῆν-ες	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τα	τίν-ες, τίν-α
G. μην-ῶν	ἐλπί-δων	σώμα-τῶν	τίν-ῶν
D. μην-ί	ἐλπί-δι	σώμα-τι	τίδ-ι
A. μην-ας	ἐλπί-δας	σώμα-τα	τίν-ας, τίν-α.
V. μην-εσ	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τα	

πατήρ, μήτηρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, and αὐτήρ, are contracted.

Sing.

N. πατήρ	N. A. V.
G. πατέρος, ρός	πατέρες, ρε
D. πατέρι, ρι	
A. πατέρα	G. D.
V. πάτ-ερ	πατέροιν, ροῖν

Sing.

N. Ἄνθρ	N. A. V.
G. ἀνέρος, δρός	ἀνέρες, δρε
D. ἀνέρι, δρι	
A. ἀνέρα, δρα	G. D.
V. ἀν-ερ	ἀνέροιν, δροῖν

Dual.

N. πατέρες	Plural.
G. πατέρων	
D. πατέρας	
A. πατέρας	
V. πατέρες	

N. ἀνέρες	Plural.
G. ἀνέρων	
D. ἀνέρας	
A. ἀνέρας	
V. ἀνέρες	

* Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, whose genitive is in *ος* pure, have commonly the accusative singular in *ν*, as N. βότρυς, A. βοτρυν; βοῦς, βούς, A. βοῦν; ἵχθυς, A. ἵχθυν.

LESSON ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Ο μὴ ν οὐτός ἐστιν ἀρχὴ μηνῶν.

Ο Κύριος ἐστιν ἡ ἐλαττίσ μου εἰς τὸν αἰώνα.¹

Καὶ ἡ χεὶρ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστιν ἡ αὐτοῖς.

Ο θρονὸς αὐτοῦ (ἐστι) φλόξις τυρός.²

Τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν ἐστιν ναός τοῦ ἀγίου την εὐμαρτός.³

Οὐκ ἐστιν ἀροφήτης ἄγιμος, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ τατράδι διατάξια αὐτοῦ.

Ο δειλὸς, τῆς τατράδος προδότης ἐστι.

Οἱ δὲ γίγαντες ἦσαν (were) ἐπι τῆς γῆς, ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς ἐκείναις.

Ο ἀνήρ ἐστιν κεφαλὴ τῆς γυναικὸς.⁴

Η ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκὸς, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὄρθαιλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλλαζονεία τοῦ βίου οὐκ ἐστιν ἐκ τοῦ τατράδος,⁵ ἀλλὰ τὸν κόσμον, ἐστίν.

Τίνος (ἐστίν) ἡ εἰκὼν αὐτῆς καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή;

Τίς ἐστιν ἡ μήτηρ μου, καὶ τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ ἀδελφοί μου;

Διαθῶν οἱ θεοὶ δι τὴν εἰσίνεισι.

Τίς θεὸς ἐστιν πλὴν τοῦ Κυρίου.

Τὸ γάρ φρένη ματοῦ σαρκὸς (ἐστι) θάνατος: τὸ δὲ φρένη ματοῦ τὸν εὐμαρτός (ἐστι) ζωὴ καὶ οὐρήνη.

Ἐν χειρὶ Κυρίου ἐστὶ ἐξουσία τῆς γῆς.

Η δὲ τροφὴ αὐτοῦ ἦν (was) ἀρτίδεσσος καὶ μέλι ἄγριου.

Ην (was) ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἡν κηρά.

Καὶ ποιμένες ἦσαν (were) ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ αὐτῇ σὺν τοῖς προβάτοις αὐτῶν.

(1) From αἰών. (2) πῦρ. (3) ενεῦμα. (4) παπρίς. (5) γίγας. (6) γυνή. (7) πατήρ. (8) δοτηρ. (9) ἀρπίς. (10) πομήν.

ATTIC GENITIVE.

Many nouns in κ , ι , ν , σ , have the genitive in $\omega\kappa$, and the nominative plural in $\varepsilon\kappa$, after the Attic Dialect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\kappa$ (a trial.)	N. A. V.	N. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\kappa$
G. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\omega\kappa$	$\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon$	G. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\omega\kappa$
D. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\iota$		D. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
A. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\nu$	G. D.	A. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\nu$
V. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\iota$	$\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	V. $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\nu$ (a king.)	N. A. V.	N. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon$
G. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\omega\kappa$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon$	G. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\omega\kappa$
D. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\iota$		D. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
A. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\alpha$	G. D.	A. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\alpha$ or $\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
V. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\iota$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	V. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$

CONTRACTS.

Some nouns of the third declension are contracted. Those in $\omega\kappa$ are neuter; those in $\eta\kappa$ feminine, except names of men.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\eta\kappa$ (a galley.)	N. A. V.	N. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\kappa$, $\varepsilon\varepsilon$
G. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\omega\kappa$, $\omega\kappa$	$\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon$, η	G. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\omega\kappa$, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega\kappa$
D. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\iota$, $\varepsilon\iota$		D. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
A. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\alpha$, η	G. D.	A. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\alpha$, $\varepsilon\varepsilon$
V. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon$	$\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\nu$, $\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\nu$	V. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$, $\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\eta\kappa$ (a wall.)	N. A. V.	N. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\alpha$, η
G. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\omega\kappa$, $\omega\kappa$	$\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon$, η	G. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\omega\kappa$, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega\kappa$
D. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\iota$, $\varepsilon\iota$		D. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\iota$
A. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\eta\kappa$	G. D.	A. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\alpha$, η
V. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\eta\varepsilon$	$\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\nu$, $\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\nu$	V. $\tau\varepsilon\dot{\chi}\text{-}\varepsilon\alpha$, η

The contractions in $\omega\kappa$ and ω , and those in $\eta\kappa$ being of rare occurrence, are here omitted.

LESSON ON THE ATTIC GENITIVE AND CONTRACTS.

Νῦν κρίσις ἔστι τοῦ κόσμου τουτοῦ.

Οὐδένατός ἔστι διάλυσις τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος.¹

Η φύσις ἄνευ μάτησε ως δέ ἔστι τυφλὸν (χρῆμα).

Η τίστις χωρίς ἔργων νεκρά ἔστιν.

Οὐ γάρ οὐκ ἔστι νόμος, οὐδὲ παράβασίς (ἔστιν.)

Οὐδήρος δέστιν ὑγρὸς καὶ θερμὸς κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φύσιν.

Διαφοροί εἰσι φύσεις βροτῶν.

Τίς δέστιν οὐτός διβασίλευς τῆς δοξῆς;

Καθὼς διλαός δέστιν, οὔτερος διερεύς (ἔστιν.)

Ο δὲ μαθητής ἐκεῖνος ἦν γνωστὸς τῷ προχειρίᾳ.²

CONTRACTS.

Τίς οὐτός δέστι; Σωκράτης, διαδηναῖς.

Η Μανδάνη, Αστρυάγονος δήν (was) θυγάτηρ.

Ησάν there were πάντες τρίηρεις ἐν τῇ λαμψάνῃ ἐκείνῃ.

Καὶ τὸ θύμωρος δήν τεῖχος ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ τεῖχος ἐξ εὐωνύμων.

Τοῦτο δέστι σχότος καὶ οὐ φῶς.

Ο οἶκος τοῦ Θεοῦ (ἔστι) ἐπάξιρος τῶν δρέων.³

Διῆτη θύμων δέστιν ἡ ὥρα καὶ ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ σχότου.⁴

Ἐλπίς κακοῦ πέρι δούς δέστιν ἀρχὴ ζημίας.

Πλήθος δὲ σοφῶν (ἔστι) σωτηρία κόσμου.

Η πηγὴ δέστιν ἐν τῷ Ολύμπῳ δρει.

Η κατῆσις τῶν φίλων δέστιν οὐδαμῶς σὺν βίᾳ, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον σὺν εὐεργεσίᾳ.

Τοῦτο δέστιν ὄντος δούς ἀθάνατον.

Ισχὺς καὶ τεῖχος καὶ ὄπλον σοφοῦ δέστι φρόνησις.

(1) σῶμα. (2) μαθήσις.

(4) ἀρχιερεύς

(5) Αστρανύης. (6) ὄρος. (7) σκότος.

Adjectives of three endings in the third Declension.

In the feminine these follow the first declension.

Sing.

Sing.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. εῖς	μία	ἐν (one.)	N. οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν (no one.)
G. ἐνός	μίας	ἐνός	G. οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
D. ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί	D. οὐδενί	οὐδεμίᾳ	οὐδενί
A. ἐνα	μίαν	ἐν.	A. οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.

Sing. (all.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. π-ᾶς, ἄσα, ἄν	N. A. V.	N. π-άντες, ἄσαι, ἄντα
G. π-αντός, ἀσης, αντός	π-άντε, ἄσα,	G. π-άντων, ασῶν, ἄντων
D. π-αντί, ἀση, αντί	άντε	D. π-ᾶσι, ἄσαις, ἄσι
A. π-άντα, ἄσαν, ἄν	G. D.	A. π-άντας, ἄσας, ἄντα
V. π-ᾶς, ἄσα, ἄν	π-άντοιν, ἄσ-	V. π-άντες, ἄσαι, ἄντα.
	αιν, ἄντοιν.	

Sing. (short.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. βραχ-ύς, εῖα -ύ	N. A. V.	N. βραχ-έες-εῖς, εῖαι -έα
G. βραχ-έος, είας -έος	βραχ-έε	G. βραχ-έων, ειῶν -έων
D. βραχ-έι-εῖ, εία -έι-εῖ	-εία -έε	D. βραχ-έσι, είαις -έσι
A. βραχ-ύν, είαν -ύ	G. D.	A. βραχ-έας-εῖς, είας -έα
V. βραχ-ύ εία -ύ	βραχ-έοιν -έοιν	V. βραχ-έες-εῖς, εῖαι -έα.
	-είαιν -έοιν	

Others of this form being less common, are here omitted. *Μηδείς* is declined like οὐδείς.

Πολύς and μέγας borrow the feminine and the plural from the obsolete πολλός and μεγάλος.

Sing. (much.)

Plural.

N. πολ-ύ -λή -ύ	N. A. V.	N. πολλ-οί -αί -ά
G. πολλ-οῦ -ης -οῦ	πολλ-ώ -ά -ώ	G. πολλ-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν
D. πολλ-ώ -η -ώ	G. D.	D. πολλ-οῖς -αῖς -οῖς
A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	πολλ-οῖν -αῖν	A. πολλ-ούς -άς -ά
V. πολ-ύ -λή -ύ	-οῖν	V. πολλ-οί -αί -ά

Sing. (great.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. A. V.	N. μεγάλ-οι -αί -ά
G. μεγάλ-ον -ης -ον	μεγάλ-ω -α -ώ	G. μεγάλ-ων -ων -ων
D. μεγάλ-ω -η -ώ	G. D.	D. μεγάλ-οις -αῖς -οῖς
A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	μεγάλ-οιν -αῖν	A. μεγάλ-ούς -άς -ά
V. μέγ-α -άλη -α	-οῖν	V. μεγάλ-οι -αί -ά.

Lesson on Adjectives of three endings in the third declension.

Ἐ Τὸς ἔστι Θεὸς, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος ἀληνίαν αὐτοῦ.
 Οὐδεὶς (ἔστιν) ἀγαθὸς, εἰ μὴ εἴτε, δο Οεός.
 Καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἡ σωτηρία.
 Ὁ Θεὸς φῶς ἔστι, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.
 Πᾶς ἀγαθός ἔστι μακάριος, καὶ πᾶς κακὸς ἀθλιός.
 Πᾶν δὲ οὐχ ἐκ τίστεως, ἀμαρτία ἔστιν.
 Αἱ δόδοι αὐτῆς (εἰσὶ) δόδοι καλαὶ, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ τρίβοι αὐτῆς
 δὲν εἰρήνη.
 Καὶ ὁ φόβος ὑμῶν ἔστιν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοις θηρίοις τῆς γῆς, καὶ
 ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας
 τοὺς ἰχθύας τῆς θαλασσῆς.
 Βραχύς (ἔστιν) δο βίος, δὲ τέχνη μακρά.
 Ἡ καρδία σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα² ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ.
 Αἱ ἐντολαὶ αὐτοῦ βραχία³ οὐκ εἰσίν.
 Δίκαιος ἔστι δο Κύριος, καὶ εὐθεῖα⁴ αἱ χρίσεις αὐτοῦ.
 Βραχεῖα⁵ (ἔστι) τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.
 Καὶ ἡ γῆ (ἔστι) πλαστική⁶ ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.
 Βραχεῖα⁷ (ἔστιν) η δουλεία ἐπὶ τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον.
 Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Πατρός μου μοναὶ πολλαὶ εἰσίν.
 Ἡ πόλις (ἔστι) πλαστεῖα⁸ καὶ μεγάλη, καὶ ὁ λαός
 δλίγος ἐν αὐτῇ.
 Εἰσὶν δὲ οἱ λαοὶ καὶ βασιλεῖς μεγάλοι ἐν τῇ γῇ.
 Τὸ ἔλεός σου (ἔστι) μέγας ἀπέραντος.
 Πίζα γάρ πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἔστιν ἡ φιλαργυρία.
 Πάντων τέλος (ἔστι) δο θάνατος.

(1) ἰχθύς. (2) εὐθύς. (3) βραχύς. (4) πλαστός
 (5) βραχίας.

*Terminations of Participles.*Pres. 1st Future, and 2d
Aorist Active.

Sing.

N. τύπτ-ων, ουσα, ον
G. τύπτ-οντος, ούσης, οντος
D. τύπτ-οντι, ούση, οντι
A. τύπτ-οντα, ουσαν, ον
V. τύπτ-ων, ουσα, ον.

Dual.

N. A. V. τύπτ-οντες, ουσα, οντες
G. D. τυπτ-όντοιν, ούσαιν, οντοιν

Plural.

N. τύπτ-οντες, ουσαι, οντα
G. τυπτ-όντων, ούσων, οντων
D. τύπτ-ονται, ούσαις, ουσαι
A. τύπτ-οντας, ούσας, οντα
V. τύπτ-οντες, ουσαι, οντα.

2d Future Active.

Sing.

N. τυπ-ῶν, ούσα, ούν
G. τυπ-ούντος, έσης, ούντος
D. τυπ-ούντι, έση, ούντι
A. τυπ-ούντα, ούσαν, ούν
V. τυπ-ῶν, ούσα, ούν.

Dual.

N. A. V. τυπ-ούντες, ούσα, ούντες
G. D. τυπ-ούντοιν, ούσαιν, ούντοιν

Plural.

N. τυπ-ούντες, ούσαι, ούντα
G. τυπ-ούντων, ούσων, ούντων
D. τυπ-ούνται, ούσαις, ούσαι
A. τυπ-ούντας, ούσας, ούντα
V. τυπ-ούντες, ούσαι, ούντα.

Perfect Active and Middle.

Sing.

N. τετυφ-ώς, υία, ός
G. τετυφ-ότος, υίας, ότος
D. τετυφ-ότι, υία, ότι
A. τετυφ-ότα, υίαν, ός
V. τετυφ-ώς, υία, ός.

Dual.

N. A. V. τετυφ-ότες, υία, ότες
G. D. τετυφ-ότοιν, υίατον, ότοιν.

Plural.

N. τετυφ-ότες, υία, ότα
G. τετυφ-ότων, υίων, ότων
D. τετυφ-όται, υίας, όται
A. τετυφ-ότας, υίας, ότα
V. τετυφ-ότες, υία, ότα.

1st and 2d Aorist Pass. and
2d Conj. of Verbs in μ.

Sing.

N. τυφθ-έις, είσα, έν
G. τυφθ-έντος, είσης, έντος
D. τυφθ-έντι, είση, έντι
A. τυφθ-έντα, είσαν, έν
V. τυφθ-έις, είσα, έν.

Dual.

N. A. V. τυφθ-έντες, είσα, έντες
G. D. τυφθ-έντοιν, είσαν, έντοιν

Plural.

N. τυφθ-έντες, είσαι, έντα
G. τυφθ-έντων, είσων, έντων
D. τυφθ-ένται, είσαις, είσητ
A. τυφθ-έντας, είσας, έντα
V. τυφθ-έντες, είσαι, έντα.

Participle present of Verbs in *μι*.

Sing.

N. διδ-όντς, ούσσα, όν
 G. διδ-όντος, ούσης, όντος
 D. διδ-όντι, ούσῃ, όντι
 A. διδ-όντα, ούσαν, όντα
 V. διδ-όντς, ούσα, όν.

Dual.

N. A. V. διδ-όντες, ούσα, όντες
 G. D. διδ-έντοιν, ούσαιν, οντοιν.

Plural.

N. διδ-όντες, ούσαι, όντα
 G. διδ-όντων, ουσῶν, όντων
 D. διδ-όντσι, ούσαις, ούσι
 A. διδ-όντας, ούσας, όντα
 V. διδ-όντες, ούσαι, οντα.

Sing.

N. ζευγν-ός, ούσα, όν
 G. ζευγν-όντος, ούσης, όντος
 D. ζευγν-όντι, ούσῃ, όντι
 A. ζευγν-όντα, ούσαν, όντα
 V. ζευγν-ός, ούσα, όν.

Dual.

N. A. V. ζευγν-όντες, ούσα, όντες
 G. D. ζευγν-όντοιν, ούσαιν, όντοιν.

Plural.

N. ζευγν-όντες, ούσαι, όντα
 G. ζευγν-όντων, ουσῶν, όντων
 D. ζευγν-όσι, ούσαις, ούσι
 A. ζευγν-όντας, ούσας, όντα
 V. ζευγν-όντες, ούσαι, όντα.

Perfect Middle Ionic.

Sing.

N. ἐστ-ώς, ὄσσα, ὥς
 G. ἐστ-ώτος, ὄσης, ὥτος
 D. ἐστ-ώτι, ὄσῃ, ὥτι
 A. ἐστ-ώτα, ὄσαν, ὥῳ
 V. ἐστ-ώς, ὄσσα, ὥς.

Dual.

N. A. V. ἐστ-ώτε, ὄσα, ὥτε
 G. D. ἐστ-ώτοιν, ὄσαιν, ὥτοιν.

Plural.

N. ἐστ-ώτες, ὄσσαι, ὥτα
 G. ἐστ-ώτων, ὄσῶν, ὥτων
 D. ἐστ-ώσι, ὄσαις, ὥσι
 A. ἐστ-ώτας, ὄσας, ὥτα
 V. ἐστ-ώτες, ὄσσαι, ὥτα.

These Participles should not be committed to memory, until the pupil has need of them in the lesson on participles in Part Second.

Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.

Plural.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. τρεῖς, τρία (three.)		N. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (four.)	
G. τριῶν		G. τεσσάρων	
D. τρισὶ		D. τέσσαρσι	
A. τρεῖς, τρία.		A. τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.	

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
M. & F.		M. F. & N.		M. & F.	
N. ἀληθ-ίς, ἐς (true.)		N. A. V.	N. ἀληθ-έες-εῖς, ἔα-ῆ		
G. ἀληθ-έος, οῦς		ἀληθ-έε, ἦ	G. ἀληθ-έων	ῶν	
D. ἀληθ-έι, εῖ			D. ἀληθ-έσι		
A. ἀληθ-έα-ῆ, ἐς		G. D.	A. ἀληθ-εαε-εῖς, ἔα-ῆ		
V. ἀληθέες.		ἀληθ-έοιν, οῖν	V. ἀληθ-έεες-εῖς, ἔα-ῆ		

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
M. & F.		M. F. & N.		M. & F.	
N. ἄφρ-ων, ον (foolish.)		N. A. V.	N. ἄφρ-ονες, ονα		
G. ἄφρ-ονος		ἄφρ-ονε	G. ἄφρ-όνων		
D. ἄφρ-ονι			D. ἄφρ-οσι		
A. ἄφρ-ονα, ον		G. D.	A. ἄφρ-ονας, ονα		
V. ἄφρ-ον		ἄφρ-όνον	V. ἄφρ-ονες, ονα		

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *ἄφρων*, except that in some instances the terminations in *ονα* are contracted into *ω*; as, *μείζω* for *μείζονα* and those in *ονες* and *ονας* into *ονς*; as, *μείζονες* for *μείζονες*.

The remaining adjectives of this form being less common, are here omitted.

Lesson on Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.

Ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶ τόλεις τέ σεσαρεῖς.

Ἡ κρίσις ἡ ἐμὴ ἀληθής ή εστι.

Ἡ λίμνη ἡστὶ μεγάλη, καὶ βαθεῖα, καὶ τληρης ἰχθύων.

Οὗτος ἀληθής ή εστι, καὶ αδικία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ εστιν.

Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος ἄνευ συνέσεως¹ οὐκ εἰσὶ ἀσφαλῆς κτήματα.³

Διὸς δὲ τῶν ἀσβετῶν εἰσὶ σκοτειναί.

Δύο ἀνθρώπων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀληθής ή εστιν.

Οὗτος δὲ λαὸς ἀτεθής ή εστι.

Οὐδὲς εὐσεβεῖς οὐδὲς εὐθεῖαί εστιν.

Αὕτη δὲ τληρης ἡρηγαθῶν ἔργων.

Τίος ἀσφαλεῖς (ἐστι) λύστη τῇ μητρί.

Ἡ καρδία ἀσφαλένων εἰσὶ οὐκίων εὐφροσύνης.

Ἡ Σικελία (ἐστι) νησός εὐδαίμονος μων.

Διὰ τόλεις ταυτῆς τῆς χώρας εἰσὶ εὐδαίμονες καὶ μεγάλαι.

Καρδίας τῶν ἀφρόνων οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς εἰσὶ.

Διὰ χειρες αὐτοῦ δέσαν ἀσθενεῖς εἰνεῖς ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

(1) σύνεσις. (2) ασφαλής. (3) κτήμα. (4) ασβέτης.
(5) εὐθεῖα.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are regularly compared by adding *τερος* and *τατος* to the positive ; as, ἀπλοῦς (simple) ἀπλούστερος, ἀπλούστατος.

1. *ος* drops *s* ; as, δίκαιος (just) δίκαιοτερος, δίκαιοτατος ; and if the penult is short, changes *ο* into *ω* ; as, σοφός (wise) σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος.

Sometimes a letter is dropped ; as, φίλος, φίλτερος, φίλτατος, for φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος.

2. *εις* is changed into *ει* ; as, χαρίσις (pleasant) χαρίστερος, χαρίστατος.

3. *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* add *τερος* and *τατος* to the neuter ; as, μελας, μελανη, (black) μελάντερος, μελάντατος : δεθνής, δεθνές, (weak) δεθνέστερος, δεθνέστατος ; πρέσβυς, πρέσβυ, (old) πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος.

4. In *ω* and *η* the addition is made to the nominative plural ; as, σώφρων, (wise) σώφρονες, σώφρονέστερος, σώφρονέστατος : τέρην (tender) τέρενες, τέρενέστερος, τέρενέστατος.

5. *ξ* turns *εις* of the nominative plural into *ιστερος*, *ιστατος* ; as, ἄρταξ (rapacious) ἄρταγες ; ἄρταγιστερος, ἄρταγιστατος.

A few dissyllables in *υς* have, besides the regular comparison, another in *ιων* ; as, γλυκής (sweet) γλυκίων, γλυκίστος.

The termination *ιων* is sometimes changed with the preceding consonant into *-σσων*, and by the Attics into *-ττων* ; as, ἐλαχής (small) { ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστες. ἕσσων, ἕκιστος, from obsolete ἕκις.

A few adjectives in *ος* derived from substantives, have, besides their regular comparison, another in *ινν* and *ιστος*, from the original substantive ; as,

καλός, fair, (from *κάλλος*) *καλλίων* *κάλλιστος*.
έχθρος, hostile, (from *έχθος*) *έχθιων*, *έχθιστος*.

Some are more irregular.

πολύς (much) *πλείων* (more) *πλείστος* (most)
μέγας (great) *μείζων* (greater) *μέγιστος* (greatest)
πρό. prep. (before) *πρότερος* (early) *πρώτος* (first)
ὕψι. adv. (high) *ὕψιστος* (highest)

good. better. best.

ἀγαθός { *ἀμείνων* ;
{ *ἀρσίων*, *ἄριστος*, from *Ἄρης*, Mars.

ἀγαθός { *κρείσσων* } *κράτιστος*, from *κράτος* strength.

ἀγαθός, *βέλτιων* *βέλτιστος*.

κακός (bad) *κακίων* (worse) *κάκιστος*, (worst)

κακός (bad) *χείρων*, *χείριστος*, from *χέρης*.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. The comparative degree governs the genitive when *ἢ*, *than*, is omitted.

II. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Lesson on the Comparison of Adjectives.

Σὺ εἶ δικαίος ερος ἔμοῦ.

Οὗτοι οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶ δικαίοι τοι ἀπάντων.

Ο διδάσκαλος σοφῶς εἰσὶ τοῦ μαθητοῦ.

Η μελίππα, πάντων τῶν λοιπῶν ζώων ἔστι σοφωτάτη.

Δόξα ἔστι ἀσθενής ἄγκυρα, πλοῦτος δὲ σθεντέρα.

Η μὲν δύναμίς (ἔστιν) ἐν νεωτέροις, ἡ δὲ φρόνησις ἐν τρεσβυτέροις ἔστιν.

Πρεσβύτερον (χρήμα) τῶν ἀπάντων ἔστι Θεός.

Οὐδὲν γλύκιόν ἔστι τῆς πατρίδος.

Οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἔχθιον κακῆς βουλῆς.

Η καλλίστη οὖτος πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἔστιν ἡ ἀρετή.

Ο πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῃ, καὶ ἐν πολλῇ πιστὸς ἔστιν.

Μετ' ἡμῶν εἰσὶ τλεῖον εἰς ἡ μετ' αὐτοῦ.

Οἱ τλεῖστοι ἀνθρώποι εἰσὶ κακοί.

Οὐκ ἔστι δοῦλος μείζων τοῦ Κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

Αἱ μέγισται τῆς Ἑλλάδος πόλεις εἰσὶν Η Σπάρτη καὶ αἱ Ἀθῆναι.

Πώμαλος ἦν πρῶτος βασιλεὺς τῆς πόλεως Πώμης.

Οὗτοι οἱ ἀνθρώποι, δοῦλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ νῦν τιστούσιν εἰσίν.

Οἱ νόμοι ἄριστοι εἰσὶ δικαίοι τοι.

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν τρεσβυτέρον φίλου.

Η Σικελία πασῶν τῶν νήσων κρατίστη ἔστιν.

Πόλεμος ἔνδοξος, εἰρήνης αἰσχρᾶς (ἔστι) αἱρετώτερος.

Η φρόνησις καὶ ἡ ὑγίεια εἰσὶ τὰ μέγιστα μγαθὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Indicative.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

Present, am.

1. εἰμί,	I am,	ἐσμέν,	we are,
2. εἶς or εἰ,	thou art,	ἐστόν, ἐστάν,	εἶστε,
3. ἐστί (v.)	he is ;	εἰστί (v.)	they are.

Imperf. was.

1. ἦν,	I was,	ἦμεν,	we were,
2. ἦστε,	thou wast,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦτε,
3. ἦ or ἦν, he was ;		ἦσαν,	they were.

Second Imperf. (But little used.)

H-μην, ἦσο, ἦτο | ἦ-μεθον-σθεν-σθην | ἦ-μεθα-τθε-ντο,

Fut. shall or will be.

1. ἔσομαι,	I will be,	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσόμεθα,	we will be,
2. ἔσῃ,	thou wilt be,	ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθε,	you will be,
3. ἔστειν or ἔσται, he	will be ;	ἔσεσθον, ἔσονται,	they will be.

Imperative.

Present be.

2. ἔσθι or ἔσο, be thou,	ἔστον, ἔστε,	be ye or you,
3. ἔστω, let him be ;	ἔστων, ἔστωσαν,	let them be.

Subjunctive.

Pres. may be.

1. ὁ, I may be,		ὦμεν, we may be,
2. ἐστε, thou mayest be,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ἦτε, you may be,
3. ἐστι, he may be ;		ὦσι, they may be.

*Optative.*Pres. εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, εἴητον, εἴητην, εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν,
Fut. εἴσαι-μην -ο -το, -μεθον-σθεν, -σθην, -μεθα -σθε -ντο.Infin. Pres. εἴσαι, Fut. εἴσοθαι, Part. Pres. ὄν,
Fut. εἴσομενος.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. Εἰμί, signifying possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

II. Εἰμί, taken for habeo, *to have*, governs the dative.

III. Any adjective may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English.

Indicative of Εἰμί.

Ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἔστιν ἡ σωτηρία τῆς πόλεως.

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν χρεῖσσον ἡ φίλος σαφής.

Βεβαίωταταὶ μὲν φιλίαι εἰσὶ γονεῦσι πρὸς ταῖδας, καὶ ταῦταν πρὸς γονέας, καὶ ἀδελφοῖς πρὸς ἀδελφούς, καὶ γύναιξι πρὸς ἄνδρας, καὶ ἀταίρους πρὸς ἀταίρους.

Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις νόσων ἔστιν ἡ ἀναιδεια.

Ἡ σωφροσύνη ἔστιν ἄγκρατεια ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν.

Μῆκος γάρ θίου καὶ ἔτη χωῆς (εἰσὶ) ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτῆς, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ αὐτῆς πλοῦτος καὶ δόξα.

Οἱ δίκαιοι καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ ἀργασίαι αὐτῶν εἰσὶ ἐν χειρὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἐργα χειρῶν αὐτοῦ (δέστι) αλήθεια καὶ κρίσις.

Καὶ ἡνὶ ἐκεῖ ἀνθρώπος, καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἡνὶ ἔηρά.

Καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν μάρτυρες τῶν ἀημάτων τούτων.

Ἄπαντες οἱ λέοντες εἰσὶν ἄλλυμοι.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς ὁδοὶ καλαί (εἰσι,) καὶ τὰς αἱ τρίβαι ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Τινωτελὲς δε' αἰῶνος ὁστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

Οἱ Θεοὶ φῶς ὁστι, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.

Οτι τῶν τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἡ ἐπιθυμία οἵτις σαρκὸς, καὶ ἡ ὁπ-

θυμία τῶν ὄφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἔστιν.

Οἱ νιεὶ τοῦ αἰώνος τόντου φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς εἰς τὴν γενεὰν τὴν ἑαυτῶν εἰσὶν.

Κρείσσων γάρ σοφία λίθων πολυτελῶν, πᾶν δὲ τίμιον οὐκ ἀξιον αὐτῆς ἔστιν.

Εἰσὶν ἔσχατοι οἱ ἔσονται πρῶτοι, καὶ εἰσὶ πρῶτοι οἱ ἔσονται ἔσχατοι.

Οὗτοι οἱ ἀνθρώποι ἐχθροὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσὶν.

Εἰ ήμεν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἡμεν κοινωνοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ αἵματι τῶν προφητῶν.

Οἱ γάρ ἄρχοντες οὐκ εἰσὶ φόβος τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, ἀλλὰ τῶν κακῶν.

· Η πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά ἔστιν.

Τυραννίς χρῆμα μὲν σφαλερόν, πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῆς ἐρασταί εἰσιν.

· Οι δοτέρες εἰσὶ τοῦ οὐρανῆς κόσμος,* οἵτως οἱ οἰκήτορες τὸ κλέος τῆς πόλεως.

· Ο παλαιὸς οἶνος χρηστότερός ἔστι.

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἔστιν ἀγάθὸς φίλος.

Οι ἀγαθοὶ ἀνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσὶν.

Δίκαιοι καὶ ἀληθινοί (εἰσι) αἱ δόδοι σου, ὡς βασιλεῦ τῶν ἀγίων.

· Ο Θεὸς ἀληθής ἔστιν ἐν τε ἔργῳ καὶ ἐν λόγῳ.

· Η διαθήκη μου μετὰ σοῦ (ἔστι) καὶ ἕστη πατέρη πλέθους ἀνῶν.

Οὐ γάρ ἐν λόγῳ ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν δυνάμει.

Καὶ ἔσονται πάντες δόδακτοι τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Οὐδεὶς ἀδικος ἔσται μοι φίλος.

· Ο κύων πρὸς τὰς θύρας ἔστι χρήσιμος καὶ πρὸς τὴν φυλακήν.

· Η ψυχὴ πλεῖον ἔστι τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ θνάτου.

* Look for the second meaning of κόσμος.

‘Ο δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτοῦ ἐστιν.

Τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὑψός τῆς πόλεως ἵστα ἐστιν.

‘Αρετῆς οὐδὲν χρῆμα σεμνότερον, οὐδὲ βεβαιότερόν ἐστιν.

Αἱ κτήσεις τῆς ἀρετῆς μόναι βέβαιαι εἰσιν.

Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμών ἐστιν ἡ εὐσέβεια.

‘Η τυραννίς ἀδίκιας μήτηρ ἐστιν.

‘Η φύσις ἄνευ μαθήσεως τυφλόν (ἐστιν,) ἡ δὲ μαθήσις ἄνευ φύσεως ἐλλιπέστερη.

Οὐκ ἐστιν οὐδὲν χρεῖσσον ἡ νόμοι πόλει

‘Ο Παρνασσὸς μέγα καὶ σύσκιον ὄρος ἐστιν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα ἀρετῆς τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν.

‘Η Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ σύφορωτάτη.

Τύραννοι ἀπαντέσ (εἰσι) ἐχθροὶ ἐλευθέρια, καὶ νόμοις ἐναντίοι.

Πολὺ ἀπλουστέρα καὶ εὐθύτερα παρ' ἡμῖν ἡ δόδος ἐστιν.

Περσῶν μὲν πολὺ κάλλιστος ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ (ἐστι.)

Μῆδων μέντοι, οὗτος ὁ ἐμὸς πάκπος κάλλιστός (ἐστι.)

Σοφία μόνη τῶν κτημάτων ἀθάνατός ἐστιν.

Κοινὰ (ἐστι) τὰ κτήματα τῶν φίλων.

Οσων κακῶν αἰτία (ἐστι) ἡ ἄγνοια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

Οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἐστι οὕτω δύσκολος (κάτα) τὴν φύσιν.

Αἱρετώτερός (ἐστι) καλὸς θάνατος τοῦ αἰσχρᾶ βίου.

Αὕται δὲ πόλεις ἀσθενέστεραι (εἰσι) τῆς ὑμετέρας.

‘Ο δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτῆς ἐστιν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν.

Κατὰ τούτους τοὺς νόμους, καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοὶ ἡ κρίσις ἐστιν.

‘Ο μὲν θερισμὸς πολύς ἐστιν, οἱ δὲ ἐργάλαιοι δλίγοι.

Θνητὸς μὲν οὐδεὶς ἐστιν εὐδαιμών αὐτῆς.

‘Αρετὴ, μέγιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον, θεία ἐστὶ καὶ αἰθάνατος.

Σκύθαι, βάρβαρον τὸ ἔθνος, ἀνδρεῖοι εἰσι καὶ μάχιμοι.

Εἰμί in the *Imperative*, *Subjunctive* and *Optative*.

"Αγρυπνος ἔσθι καὶ νᾶν, συγγενῆς γάρ τοῦ ἀληθινῆς θανάτου
ἔσθιν οὐλος ὁ ὑπνος.

Θεοὶ ἡμῖν μάρτυρες ἔσθιωσαν.

Παῖς ὁν, χόσμιος ἔσθι· νεανίας, ἐγκρατῆς· ἀνήρ, δίκαιος· καὶ
πρεσβύτης, εὐλογος.

Φίλος ἔσθι, ἐν λόγῳ τὲ καὶ ἔργῳ.

Ο λύχνος τοῦ σώματός ἔσθιν ὁ ὄφθαλμός· ἐὰν οὖν ὁ ὄφθαλμός
σου ἀπλῆς ἦ, δλον τὸ σῶμά σου φωτεινὸν ἔσθαι.

Ἐὰν δὲ ὁ ὄφθαλμός σου πονηρὸς ἦ, δλον τὸ σῶμά σου σκοτεινὸν
ἔσται· εἰ οὖν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκότιος ἔσθι, τὸ σκότιος πέσον;

Ἐὰν ἦς φιλομαθής, ἔσῃ πολυμαθής.

Ἐὰν σώφρονες ἦτε, εὐδαιμονες ἔσεσθε.

Ἐὰν σοφὸς ἦς, πάντες σοι φίλοι ἔσονται· χρήσιμος γάρ καὶ
ἀγαθὸς ἔστη· εἰ δὲ μὴ, σοὶ οὐδεὶς φίλος ἔσται.

Νόμος ἦν πολλῶν λαῶν· Ἐὰν τις ἦ ὁ φονεὺς ἀνθρώ-
που, θάνατος ζημία ἔσται.

* Αρα* τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φίλοι ἔσόμεθα, ἐὰν ὥμεν ἀνωφελεῖς;

"Οταν δὲν τῷ κόσμῳ φί, φῶς εἰμι τοῦ κόσμου.

Δύσμορφος καὶ ἀγαθὸς εἰηντ μᾶλλον, η καλὸς καὶ κακός.

Συνείνη† δει τοῖς σώφροσις καὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, καὶ μήποτε εἴη μου
συνουσία τῶν κακῶν.

*Ιππαρχος, δ Πεισιστράτου παῖς, πρεσβύταλος ὁν τῶν (παιδῶν)
Πεισιστράτου, σοφώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων.

Ο μὴ ὁν μεῖ ἐμᾶς, καὶ ἐμᾶς ἔσθι.

* "Αρα ἔσόμεθα, shall we be? † I would wish to be.

† From σύνειμι, I would wish to associate.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

'Από, ἀντί, ἐκ, and πρό, govern the genitive.

'Ἐν and σύν govern the dative only.

Ἐις governs the accusative only.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

'Η ἐπιστολη Προκη σίς ἡ ἀδελφη. The epistle of Proca to her sister.

'Η βουλη ἡ ἀδελφη ἐγω προ ἡ είρηνη. The counsel of my sister before the peace.

'Ἐν ἀρχῃ ἡ βασιλεια ὁ Περσης. In the beginning of the kingdom of the Persians.

'Ἐν ἡ ἡμερα ὁ Ἡρωδης. In the days of Herod.

'Η ὡδη ἡ Μουσα και ὁ Ἐρμης. The songs of the Muses and of Hermes.

'Ἐγω είμι ὁ ἀρτος ἡ ζωη.

Συ είμι ὁ υιος ὁ Θεος.

'Η αληθεια οὐκ είμι ἐν συ.*

'Ἐγω είμι τεκνον Θεος.

Συ είμι υιος ὁ προφητης.

'Ο ανθρωπος είμι θνητος.

'Ωρα είμι ὡς δεκατη.

Ου είμι ἔκει.

Είμι δουλος ἡ ἀμαρτια.

Είμι ἐκ Φαρισαιος.

Ούκ είμι ὡς ὁ ὑποχριτης είμι.

Είμι χαρα συ.*

'Οτου ἐγω είμι ἔκει και είμι συ.

Είμι λιμος και λοιμος ἐν ἁκεινος ἡ ἡμερα.

I am the bread of life.

Thou art the Son of God.,

The truth is not in you.

We are children of God.

Ye are sons of the prophets.

Men are mortal.

The hour was about the tenth.

We were not there.

Ye are servants of sin.

They were of the Pharisees.

Thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are.

There shall be joy to you.

Where I am there also shall ye be.

There shall be famines and pestilences in those days.

* Dative Plural.

Exercises in turning English into Greek

Νευρον καὶ ὄστοῦν εἰμι ἀλογος.	Nerves and bones are without reason.
Ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθος είμι Θεος φίλος.	Good men are friends to God.
Το ἐργον αὐτος πονηρος είμι, το δε ἀδελφος, δίκαιος.	His works were evil, but those of his brother righteous.
Νεανδρος είμι κυριος ἡ νησος.	Neander was lord of the island.
Ἐν ἐκεινος ὁ τητος.	In that place.
Ἐν οὐτος ἡ χωρα.	In this region.
Ἐν αὐτος ἡ πυλη.	In the very gate.
Οὐτος ὁ λογος είμι πιστος.	These words are faithful.
Συ είμι ἐκ οὐτος ὁ κοσμος.	Ye are of this world.
Θεος είμι ἐν ἐκεινος.	God was among them.
Μακαριος είμι οὐτος ὁ δουλος συ.	Blessed are these thy servants.
Οὐτος ἡ ζωη ἐν ὁ γιος αὐτος είμι.	This life is in his son.
Ἐν αὐτος ζωη είμι.	In him was life.
Ἐργον δίκαιος είμι πηγη ζωη.	The works of the righteous are a fountain of life.
Μακαριος είμι ὁ πτωχος, ὅτι ὑμετερος είμι ἡ βασιλεια ὁ οὐρανος.*	Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of heaven.
Οὐτος είμι ἡ μαρτυρια ὁ Ἰωαννης.	This is the witness of John.
Φιλος πιστος ἀξιος ἐπαινος είμι.	Faithful friends are worthy of praise.
Που είμι οὐτος καρηγορος συ;	Where are these thy accusers?
Ἡ μαρτυρια ὁ Κυριος είμι πιστος.	The testimony of the Lord is faithful.

* Genitive Plural.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

'Εγω είμι ἡ θύρα τοῦ προβατοῦ.	I am the door of the sheep.
Σύ είμι ἐνδοξός, ἡγώ είμι αἰτιμός.	Ye are honored, we are dis-honored.
'Η ἑντολὴ σου είμι ἀγιος, καὶ δι-καιος, καὶ ἀγαθος.	Thy commandment is holy, just, and good.

THIRD DECLENSION.

'Εν οὐτος ὁ μην.	In this month.
'Εν ἡ πατρις (-ιδος) αὐτος.	In his country.
'Εν ἡ χειρ (-ος) σου.	In thy hand.
'Εν ἀλτις (-ιδος) ἡ ἀλευθερια.	In hope of freedom.
'Ἐκ ἡ χειρ ὁ ἀνθρωπος.	From the hands of men.
'Ἐν οὐλος ἡ νυξ (-κρος.)	In this night.
'Ἐν ενευμα (-τος) καὶ ἀληθεια.	In spirit and in truth.
Είμι ποιμην (-ηνος) ἔκει.	There were shepherds there.
Λεων (-οντος) είμι ἀλκιμος.	Lions are strong.
Συ είμι ὁ μαρτυρ ό διω.	Ye are my witnesses.
Το σώμα σου είμι ναος το ἀγιον Πνευμα.	Your body is a temple of the holy Spirit.
Συ οὐκ είμι ἐν σαρκ (σαρκος) αλλ' ἐν πνευμα.	Ye are not in the flesh but in the spirit.
Τις είμι ἔκενος ἡ γυνη;	Who are these women?
'Ο νομος ἡ ἀληθεια είμι ἐν το στομα αυτος.	The law of truth was in his mouth.
'Εγω είμι μαρτυρ το ρηματουλο.	We are witnesses of these words.

ATTIC GENITIVE.

'Εργον χειρ αὐτος είμι αληθεια καὶ κρισις.	The works of his hands are truth and judgment.
'Αληθινος καὶ δικαιος είμι ἡ κρισις σου.	True and right are thy judgments.
'Ενοχος είμι ἡ κρισις.	He is in danger of the judgment.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Ο νομος οὐκ εἰμι ἐκ της ιστολης.	The law is not of faith.
Εἴμει τοκνον φυσις* ὄργη.	We were by nature children of wrath.
Ἐντολη της θεοτητος.	The hand of the Lord shall be upon you and upon your king.
Που εἴμι δικαιοντος σου;	Where are thy parents?
Κριτης εἴμι ἐν της πόλεις.	There was a judge in a certain city.
Εἴμι γαρ ἀλιστης.	For they were fishermen.
Εἴμι τις διδάσκαλος ἐκεῖ.	There were certain of the Scribes there.

CONTRACTS.

Τοισθιματάγωμελος Χριστος είμι.	Our bodies are members of Christ.
Οὐκ είμι (ἐκ) νυκτος οὐδε σκοτος.	We are not of the night, or of darkness.
Οὐκ είμι ἐν σκοτος.	Ye are not in darkness.

ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

Συ καθαρος είμι ἀλλα οὐ τας.	Ye are pure, but not all.
Ἐν της οἰκου δι Πατηρ ἦγε μονη τελινος είμι.	In my father's house are many mansions.
Εἴμι ἐκει τελινος γυνη.	There were there many women.
Πας η ὁδος σου ἀληθεια είμι.	All thy ways are truth.
Μεγας είμι η δοξα Θεος.	Great is the glory of God.
Εἴμι τας ἀκροβοσ.	They were all afraid.
Πολυς χηρα είμι.	There were many widows.
Πολυς είμι πληηος, ὀλιγος δε ἀλισκηος.	Many are called, but few chosen.

* Dative.

* Accusative.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Πασάντηρ ἡ κεφαλὴ Χριστὸς εἰμι.	Christ is the head of all men.
Μεγας εἰμι ἡ πίστις σου.	Great is thy faith.
Ἐγώ τας εἰμι φυσις θνητος.	To us all there is a mortal nature.

PROMISCUOUS.

Τίς εἰμι ὁ λογος οὐτος;	What are these words?
Και εἰμι ἐν ἡ συναγωγη αὐτος,	And there was in their syna-
ἀνθρωπος ἐν τνευμα ἀκαθαρ-	gogue a man with an un-
τος.	clean spirit.
Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν το στόμα ἀληθεια.	There is no truth in their mouth.
Ἐγώ οὐκ εἰμι ὑπό νομος, * ἀλλα	We are not under law, but
ὑπό χαρις.	under grace.
Νυξ* και ἡμερα* ἐν το ὄρος και	Night and day he was in
ἐν μνημα εἰμι.	the mountains and in the tombs.
Εἰμι δε δυνατος ἐν λογος και ἐν	He was powerful in word
ἔργον.	and deed.
Και εἰμι τας διδαχος ὁ Θεος.	And they shall all be taught of God.
Πολεμος εἰμι δεινος.	Wars are dangerous.
Ο πολεμος εἰμι δεινος.	The wars are dangerous.

* Genitive.

PART SECOND.

RULES OF SYNTAX.*

Agreement.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing, agree in case.
2. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.
3. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. But nominatives plural of the neuter gender, commonly have a singular verb.
4. Nouns of multitude in the singular, often take a verb or adjective in the plural.
5. Two or more substantives singular, coupled by the conjunction *καὶ*, have a verb, adjective, or relative plural.
6. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing.

Relative.

7. The relative *ὅς* agrees with its antecedent in gender and number.
8. The relative is often put by *attraction* in the same case with the antecedent; as, *βίβλοις οἵς* (for *οὓς*) *τῷ* *χωρῷ*.
9. When no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb.

* The few rules of Syntax used in Part First are here repeated, that all may be found together.

But when a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in the sentence.

Government of Substantives.

10. One substantive governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive. Sometimes the dative is used for the genitive.

11. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive.

12. If one of two substantives expresses some *quality* or *circumstance* of another, it is often put in the genitive.*

Government of Adjectives.—Genitive.

13. Adjectives signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

14. Adjectives of plenty and want, power, participation, diversity, and separation, govern the genitive.

15. Adjectives denoting dignity, worth, price, crime, and innocence, govern the genitive.

16. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Dative.

17. Adjectives may govern the dative which have the sign *to* or *for* after them in English.

* In Adam's Grammar the rule is given thus ; " If the latter substantive have an adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, they may be put in the genitive." But in many cases, both in Latin and Greek, no adjective is used, but the substantive *itself* expresses the quality or circumstance. Hence the form adopted above.

18. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c., govern the dative.

Government of Verbs.—Genitive.

19. *Eἰμί* and *γίνομαι*, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive.

20. Verbs of sense govern the genitive, except those of sight, which govern the accusative.

21. Verbs signifying any *affection* of the mind, govern the genitive.

22. Verbs of taking or giving *part* in any thing, govern the genitive.

This includes verbs signifying to partake, obtain, enjoy, aim at, communicate, and attempt, &c.

23. Verbs of plenty and want, filling and depriving, govern the genitive.

24. Verbs which signify to rule, excel, be inferior, begin and end, govern the genitive.

25. Verbs of difference or separation, govern the genitive. Among them are included those of prohibiting, erring, abstaining, sparing, preventing, &c.

Dative.

26. *Eἰμί*, taken for *habeo*, to have, governs the dative. This rule also applies to *γίνομαι* and *ὑπάρχω*.

27. Any verb may govern the dative of the object *towards* which the action is directed ; as, *ἴστεσθε μοι*, follow me ; *πιστεύοντες μοι*, believe me.

Under this rule are included verbs which denote to order, exhort, admonish, threaten, reprove, envy, accuse, please, assent to, trust, obey, yield to, injure, help, and others of the same kind.

28. Verbs which express the idea of *approach* or *contact*, govern the dative.

This rule includes all verbs whose action cannot be

performed without *approaching* the object; as, to fight, associate, meet, pray to, adore, fawn, vie, be attentive to, and many others; as, $\mu\eta\ \epsilon\rho\delta\eta\varsigma\ \tau\o\varsigma\ \gamma\omega\eta\varsigma\iota$, do not contend with parents.

29. Any verb may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English; as, $\tau\o\varsigma\ \alpha\eta\eta\varsigma\ \alpha\eta\eta\varsigma\iota$, every man labours for himself.

30. Verbs compounded with $\dot{\alpha}\nu$, $\dot{\alpha}\pi\iota$, $\alpha\pi\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, $\pi\rho\varsigma$, $\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\dot{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}$, $\dot{\alpha}\eta\varsigma$, or $\dot{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}$, may govern the dative.

Some of the verbs which properly govern the dative, sometimes take an accusative.

Accusative.

31. Verbs signifying actively, govern the accusative; as, $\gamma\eta\omega\dot{\alpha}\iota\ \sigma\eta\eta\varsigma\iota\o\varsigma\iota$, know thyself.

Neuter verbs govern the accusative of a noun whose signification is similar to their own; as, $\pi\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\eta\varsigma\ \pi\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\eta\varsigma\iota$, to wage war. Some other neuter verbs govern the accusative.

Accusative and Genitive.

32. Verbs of acquitting, condemning, and many others, govern the accusative and genitive.

Accusative and Dative.

33. Any active verb may govern the accusative and dative, when together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing *in relation* to which the action is exerted; as, $\delta\dot{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma\ \dot{\alpha}\eta\eta\varsigma\iota\ \tau\eta\ \pi\alpha\lambda\eta\varsigma\iota$, to give himself to the state.

Two Accusatives.

34. Verbs of asking and teaching, clothing and concealing, doing well or ill, and some others, govern two

accusatives, the one of the person and the other of the thing ; as, *χρή αἰτεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς δύαθά*, we ought to ask good things from the Gods.

Passive Voice.

35. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case ; as, *χαρη-γορέομαι κλοντις*, I am accused of theft.

Impersonal Verbs.

36. Impersonal verbs govern the dative ; as, *ἴδογεν αὐτῷ*, it appeared to him.

1. *χρή* more commonly governs the accusative.
2. *Δεῖ* and some others govern a dative of the person and a genitive of the thing.

Infinitive.

37. The infinitive with or without an article is used as a noun in any case.

38. One verb governs another in the infinitive.

39. The infinitive mood has the accusative before it, (*when its subject or agent is different from that of the preceding verb*;) as, *τι βροτοῦς φρονεῖν λέγουσι* ; why do they say that mortals are wise ?

40. The infinitive mood is often governed by adjectives or nouns ; as, *ἄξιον θαυμάζεσθαι*, worthy to be admired.

Participle.

41. Participles govern the case of their own verbs.

42. Participles are often used as nouns ; as, *ὁ δικούων*, he that heareth.

Case absolute.

43. A substantive and participle are put in the genitive, when their case depends on no other word ; as,

Θέλει διδένεις, οὐδὲν λογίσει φένεις, when God gives, envy avails nothing.

Construction of Circumstances.

44. The *price* of a thing is put in the genitive.
45. The *origin, matter* of a thing and *part affected*, are put in the genitive.
46. The *cause, manner*, and *instrument or means*, are put in the dative.
47. Nouns which denote that *with regard to* which any thing is done, are commonly put in the genitive.
48. The *PLACE where* is often put in the dative.
49. The *measure of excess* is put in the dative.
50. The *distance* from one place to another, is put in the accusative.
51. *TIME when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive; if definite, in the dative; *Time how long*, is put in the accusative.

Synecdoche.

52. Substantives are often put in the accusative by *synecdoche*, *xarά*, *διά*, &c. being understood; as, *στραταῖς τοι πόνον*, ingenious as to disposition.

Case of the Comparative.

53. The comparative degree governs the genitive when *ἢ, than*, is omitted.

Adverbs.

54. Adverbs of time, place, order, and some others, govern the genitive. Those of *accompanying*, govern the dative.

Government of Prepositions.

55. 'Από, *διλί, δι* (δέ) and *τρό*, govern the genitive only. 'Εν and *σύ*, the dative.

Ek (ε), the accusative.

Διά, the genitive and accusative.

'Αμφί, ἀνά, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, περί, παρά, πρός, (Att. ὡς,) ὑπέρ, ὑπό, govern the genitive, dative, or accusative.

56. Prepositions in composition often govern the same case as when they stand by themselves.

VERBS.

The verb consists of three parts; the augment, the root, and the tense-form.

Before these are considered, it is necessary for the pupil perfectly to understand

Cognate Mutes and Rules of change in Letters.

1. The mutes are nine, but are all *founded* on three; viz. π which is formed with the lips; χ with the palate; and τ with the tongue.

2. Add a slight roughness to π (smooth) and we have β (middle); add the rough breathing, and we have ϕ (rough); and so of the rest. Hence those of the same class are called *Cognate*.

3. Add σ to the first class of Cognates, and we have ψ ; to the second, and we have ξ . Thus, ψ is merely $\pi\sigma$, or $\phi\sigma$; and ξ is $\chi\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, or $\chi\sigma$.

Hence ψ and ξ are called *double consonants*.

Pi-mutes.	Kappa-mutes.	Tau-mutes.
Cognate.	Cognate.	Cognate.
Lips.	Palate.	Tongue.
Smooth. π	χ	τ
Middle. β	γ	δ
Rough. ϕ	χ	θ
adding σ	adding σ	
make	make	
ψ	ξ .	

4. If σ is added to Tau-mutes, in conjugation, the mute is dropped ; thus, from $\delta\nu\tau\omega$ we make $\delta\nu\sigma\omega$, not $\delta\nu\tau\sigma\omega$.

5. Pi-mutes before μ are changed into μ ; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\omega$ for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\sigma\omega$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\omega$ for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\beta\mu\omega$; $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\mu\mu\omega$ for $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\mu\mu\sigma\omega$.

6. Kappa-mutes before μ are changed into γ ; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\mu\omega$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\mu\sigma\omega$; $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\mu\mu\omega$ for $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\mu\mu\sigma\omega$.

7. N before a Pi-mute is changed into μ ; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\mu\mu\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\mu\mu\sigma\omega$.

8. N before a Kappa-mute is changed into γ ; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\mu\omega$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\mu\sigma\omega$.

9. N before the Liquids (λ , μ , ρ) is changed into those letters respectively ; as, $\sigma\mu\lambda\mu\mu\omega$ for $\sigma\mu\lambda\mu\mu\sigma\omega$; $\delta\mu\mu\mu\mu\omega$ for $\delta\mu\mu\mu\mu\sigma\omega$.

10. When mutes come together, they must be of the *same strength* ; i. e. smooth go with smooth, middle with middle, and rough with rough. Hence, if one is determined, the other must be made to correspond ; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\theta\mu\mu\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\theta\mu\mu\sigma\omega$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\chi\theta\mu\mu\omega$ for $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\chi\theta\mu\mu\sigma\omega$.

AUGMENT.

The augment is *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant ; and *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.*

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing ϵ to the augmented tenses ; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\tau\kappa\epsilon\mu\omega$.

The temporal augment, is formed by changing α and ϵ into η , and σ into ω ; as,

α ,	$\ddot{\alpha}\text{-}\delta\omega$,	$\ddot{\eta}\text{-}\delta\sigma\omega$	$\alpha\omega$,	$\alpha\dot{\nu}\text{-}\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$,	$\eta\ddot{\nu}\text{-}\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$
ϵ ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\mu\mu\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\mu\mu\sigma\omega$	σ ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\mu\sigma\sigma\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\mu\sigma\sigma\omega$
$\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$,	$\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\omega$	ω ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$

* So called because the former adds a syllable to the verb, while the latter lengthens the quantity or *time* of the first syllable.

† The $\acute{\epsilon}$ of the diphthong is subscript.

Note 1. The imperfect, pluperfect, and two aorists take the augment, but retain it only in the indicative mood.

2. The diphthongs *ει* and *οι* and the long vowels *η* and *ω* are unchanged by the augment.

3. A number of verbs in *ε* take the augment in *ει* ; as, *ἴχω*, *ει-χον*.

4. *Attic reduplication.* The Attics often repeat the first syllable of the verb before the augment ; as, *δε-θηκα*.

5. A few verbs omit the temporal augment, and a few take the syllabic in its room. *Ὀράω* and *ἀνοίγω* take both ; as, *ε-ω-παχα*.

Augment of the perfect. The perfect retains its augment throughout all the moods, and in the participle.

When the verb begins with a consonant, that consonant is *doubled* (reduplication) before the augment of the perfect ; as, *τ-ε-τιχα* from *τιω*, *λ-ε-λυχα* from *λύω*. To this the pluperfect prefixes an additional *ε* ; as, *ε-τε-τιχειν*.

Note 1. In reduplication, a *rough* mute is changed into its corresponding *smooth* one ; as, *πε-φυχα* for *φε-φυχα* from *φύω*, *χε-χώρηχα* for *χε-χώρηχα* from *χωρέω*, *τε-δυχα* for *δε-δυχα* from *δύω*.

2. When the verb begins with a double consonant or with two single consonants of which the second is not a liquid, or with *γν*, the first letter of the verb is not repeated ; as, *ζ-ζηχα* not *ζε-ζηχα*.

3. The paulo-post future or third future follows the perfect in respect to the augment.

TENSE-FORM.

The tense-form is the termination which marks and distinguishes a tense.

Thus the *σω* in *τι-σω* is the tense-form of the first future.

ROOT.

The root of a verb is that which remains, when the augment and tense-form are taken away.

Thus τ is the root of $\tau\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\text{-}\tau\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, and $\lambda\sigma\gamma$ is the root of $\lambda\sigma\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\xi\lambda\sigma\gamma\text{-}\sigma\sigma$, &c.

Characteristic. The last letter of a root is called its characteristic.

Thus γ is the characteristic of $\lambda\sigma\gamma\text{-}\omega$.

*Two-fold roots.**

Many verbs have a *two-fold* root, i. e. an obsolete simple or short root, which was afterwards increased into the existing long one.

1. Verbs in $\pi\pi\omega$. In these the τ is a strengthening, addition. The true characteristic is generally π , more rarely one of the other Pi-mutes, β or ϕ ; as,

Long root, $\tau\pi\pi\omega$ $\chi\pi\pi\omega$ $\xi\pi\pi\omega$

Short root, $\Pi\pi\pi\Omega$ $K\pi\pi\Omega$ $\Pi\pi\pi\Omega$

2. Verbs in $\sigma\sigma\omega$. In these the true characteristic is usually γ , more rarely one of the other kappa-mutes, κ or χ .

Long root, $\pi\kappa\sigma\sigma\omega$ $\phi\kappa\sigma\sigma\omega$ $\pi\pi\kappa\sigma\sigma\omega$

Short root, $\Pi\kappa\sigma\sigma\Omega$ $\Phi\kappa\sigma\sigma\Omega$ $\Pi\kappa\sigma\sigma\Omega$

3. Verbs in $\zeta\omega$. Most of these have their true characteristic in δ , some in γ , some in both, a few in $\gamma\gamma$.

Long root, $\varphi\delta\zeta\omega$ $\delta\zeta\omega$ $\sigma\iota\mu\delta\zeta\omega$

Short root, $\Phi\delta\zeta\Omega$ $\Omega\delta\Omega$ $\Omega\iota\mu\delta\Omega$

4. Verbs in $-\lambda\omega$ and $-\mu\omega$. The true root is short; as, Present, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, Root, $\Sigma\Tau\acute{\epsilon}\Lambda\Lambda\Omega$. Present, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$, Root, $\Tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\Omega$. So in $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ the true root is $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, in $\sigma\pi\acute{\sigma}\rho\omega$, $\sigma\pi\acute{\sigma}\rho\omega$, &c. In all these verbs, the tenses, except the present and imperfect, are formed from the short root. In other

* To be read but not committed to memory.

cases, the short root is confined to the second future and second aorist. Thus, φυγῶ, ἵφυγεν from the short root φυγῶ, while the other tenses are from the lengthened root φεύγω.

CONJUGATION.

Those tenses from which the others are regularly formed, are the present, the first future, and the perfect active; and the perfect and first aorist passive.

These should therefore be mentioned in conjugating the verb.

The first future active has -σω for its tense-form; as, τί-σω.

The perfect active has -α* or -κα for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment; as, τέ-τι-κα.

The perfect passive has -μαι for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment; as, τέ-τι-μαι.

The first aorist passive has -θην for its tense-form, and takes the common augment; as, δ-τι-θην.

Some changes occur in the union of the tense-form with the characteristic of the root, which will be more easily understood by dividing verbs into five classes.

I. PURE VERBS.

Characteristic, a vowel or diphthong.

Pres.	I. Fut.	Perf. active.	Perf. pass.	I. Aorist pass.
τί-ω	τι-σω	τέ-τι-κα	τέ-τι-μαι	δ-τι-θην
λεύ-ω	λεύ-σω	λέ-λευ-κα	λέ-λευ-μαι	δ-λεύ-θην

* The regular tense-form of the perfect active is ἀ (ha) i. e. α with a rough breathing. In some cases the rough breathing is strengthened into ς, which is only a stronger aspirate; as in τέ-τι-κα; in others it unites with the preceding smooth mute and forms a rough one; by rule 2, page 42; as, λέ-λεχα (λέ-λεχ-ά) τέ-τυφα (τέ-τυφ-ά.)

Conjugate *δεθίω*, *θεραπεύω*, *χρεύω*, *θύω*, *δακρύω*, *λύω*, *φύω*, *χωλύω*, *βουλεύω*.

1. Verbs in *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*, generally lengthen the characteristic.

τιμάω, *τιμήσω*, *τετίμηκα*, *τετίμημαι*, *διτιμήθην*.

Examples for practice; *δηλώω*, *φιλέω*, *άκολουθέω*, *χρεόω*.

2. Some verbs introduce *σ* before the tense-form, in the perfect and first aorist passive.

άκούω, *άκούσω*, *ή-κου-κα*, *ή-κου-σ-μαι*, *ή-κού-σ-θην*.

Examples for practice; *δλκύω*, *χρίω*, *πρίω*, *πεύω*, *κελεύω*, *βίω*.

II. TAU-VERBS.

Characteristic, one of the tau-mutes, (*τ*, *δ*, *θ*,) or *ζ*.

These drop the tau-mute and *ζ* in the future (Rule 4, page 43,) and other tenses, and insert *σ* in the perfect and first aorist passive; as,

Pres.	1. Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1. Aorist pass.
ἀντί -ω	ἀνύ -σω	ή-νυ -κα	ή-νυ -σ-μαι	ή-νύ -σ-θην
ἄδ -ω	ἄσ -ω	ή-κα	ή-σ -μαι	ή-σ -θην
πειθ -ω	πεισ -ω	πέ-πει -κα	πέ-πει -σ-μαι	π-πει -σ-θην
φράζ -ω	φρά -σω	πέ-φρα -κα	πέ-φρα -σ-μαι	π-φρά -σ-θην

Conjugate *κλείω*, *πέρβω*, *λέθω*, *άγοράζω*, *έγγιζω*, *επείδω*.

When the tau-mute is preceded by *v*, both letters are dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened; as, *επένδω*, *σπείσω*.

Some verbs in *ζω* belong to the third class, and have the future in *ξω*; as, *χράζω*, *χράξω*. A few have the future in *γξω*; as, *σαλπίξω*, *σαλπίγξω*.

III. PI-VERBS.

*Characteristic, a pi-mute (π, β, φ.)**Tense-forms.*

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ψω	-φα	-μαι οι -μμαι	-θην.
τέρπ-ω	τέρψ-ψω*	τέ-τερψ-φα†	τέ-τερψ -μαι	ἐ-τέρφης -θην.
τρίβ-ω	τρίψ-ψω*	τέ-τριψ-φα	τέ-τριψ-μαι†	ἐ-τρίφης -θην.
γράφ-ω	γράψ-ψω*	γέ-γραψ-φα	γέ-γραψ-μαι†	ἐ-γράψης -θην.

Examples for practice; τύπτω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, ἀλσίφω, λείπω, βλέπω.

IV. KAPPA VERBS.

*Characteristic, a kappa-mute, (χ, γ, χ) or σσ, ττ.**Tense-forms.*

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ξω	-χα	-γμαι	-χθην.
πλέχ-ω	πλέξ-ξω*	πέ-πλεχ-χα†	πέ-πλεγ-μαι	ἐ-πλέχης -θην.
λέγ-ω	λέξ-ξω*	λέ-λεχ-χα†	λέ-λεγ-μαι	ἐ-λέχης -θην.
βρέχ-ω	βρέξ-ξω*	βέ-βρεχ-χα	βέ-βρεγ-μαι	ἐ-βρέχης -θην.

Examples for practice; τάσσω, δήκω, πράσσω, φυλάσσω, φεύγω, ἄγω, ειύχω, ἄρχω.

* For τέρπ-σω, τρίβ-σω, γράφ-σω, πλέχ-σω, λέγ-σω, βρέχ-σω, by uniting the mute and σ into the double consonant. Rule 3, page 43.

† For τέ-τερψ-π-ά, πέ-πλεχ-κ-ά, by uniting the mute with the rough breathing. Rule 2, page 42.

‡ The mute, if preceded by a vowel, is changed into μ before -μαι, the kappa-mute into γ. Rule 6, page 43.

§ The smooth mute before, -θην is strengthened into the rough one; as, ἐ-τέρφ-θην for ἐ-τέρπ-θην. Rule 10, page 43.

V. LIQUID VERBS.

Tenses.

Future. Liquid verbs have properly no first future. The second future takes its place, and is formed by shortening the penult of the present.

Characteristic, one of the liquids, λ , μ , ν , ρ .

Tense-forms.

Pres.	2 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
-ω	-ώ	-χα	-μας	-θην.
χρίω	χρίω	χέ-χρι-χα	χέ-χρι-μας	χέ-χρι-θην.

In shortening the future, the latter of two vowels or consonants is dropped; as,

Pres. ἔγειρω 2 F. ut. ἔγερω } drop- σφάλλω, σφαλῶ } dropping
 χαίρω χαρῶ } ping! τείνω τεινῶ, λ or ν.

Examples for practice; *διγέλλω*, *ἐγίρω*, *χαίρω*, *πάλλω*.

Many verbs of this class are irregular in the perfect and other tenses.

1. Verbs in *sww*, and those of two syllables in *λω* and *ρω*, change *s* into *α* before *xa* of the perfect; as,

κτείνω	κτενῶ	ἔκ-τα	-κα	ἔκ-τα	-μας	ἔκ-τά	-θην.
στεῖλω	στελῶ	ἔστ-αλ-	κα	ἔστ-αλ-	μας	ἔστ-αλ-	θην.

2. Those in *suw* and *suvw* have their perfect in *μηxa*, from an obsolete verb in *μew*; as,

νέμ -ω νε-μῶ νε-νέ -μη-κα
 τέμν-ω τε-μῶ τε-τέ-μη-κα

Irregularities in particular instances need not here be noticed.

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
Pres.	I strike, thou strikest, &c. <i>Dual.</i> Ye two strike, &c.	strike.	may I strike, or I might strike.
Imper.	I was striking, or continued striking, or struck		
1st&2d Future.	I shall strike.		might I strike (at some future time.)
1st&2d Aorist.	I struck.	strike, or have struck.	might I strike.
Perf.	I have struck.	have struck.	may I have struck.
Pluper.	I had struck.		
<i>Passive.</i>			
Pres.	I am struck.	be struck.	may I be struck, or I might be struck.
Imper.	I was struck.		
Perf.	I have been struck.	have been struck	may I have been struck.
Pluper.	I had been struck.		
1st&2d Future.	I shall be struck.		may I be struck (at some future time.)
1st&2d Aorist.	I was struck.	be struck.	might I be struck.
Fut. 3d or pa- lo-post.	I shall have been struck.		may I have been struck.

Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
(that) I may strike.	to strike.	striking.
from time to time.		
	to be about to strike.	about to strike.
(that) I might strike.	to strike, or to have struck.	striking, or having struck.
(that) I may have struck.	to have struck.	having struck.
(that) I may be struck.	to be struck.	being struck.
(that) I may have been struck.	to have been struck.	having been struck.
	to be about to be struck.	about to be struck.
(that) I might be struck.	to be struck, or to have been struck.	struck.
	to be about to have been struck.	about to have been struck.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	S. εύει-ω-εις -ει D. -εῖον-εῖον P. -ομεν-εῖε-ουσι	εύει -ε -εῖω -εῖον-εῖων -εῖε -εῖωσαν
Imperf.	S. είνει-ον -εῖ -ε D. -εῖον-εῖην P. -ομεν-εῖε -ον	
1st Fut.	S. εύ-ω-εις -ει D. -εῖον-εῖον P. -ομεν-εῖε -ουσι	wanting.
1st Aor.	S. ετεί-α-ας -ε D. -αῖον -άῖην P. -αμεν-αῖε -ασι	εύ-ον -άῖω -αῖον -άῖων αῖε -άῖωσαν
Perf. Act. or 1st Perf.	S. ετείη-α-ας -ε D. -αῖον -αῖον P. -αμεν-αῖε -ασι	ετείη -ε -εῖω -αῖον-εῖων -αῖε -εῖωσαν
Plup. Act. or 1st Plup.	S. ετείη-ειν -εις -ει D. -εῖον -εῖην P. -ειμεν-εῖε-εισαν	
2d Fut.	S. ευ-ω-εις -εῖ D. -εῖον-εῖον P. -ομεν-εῖε-ουσι	wanting.
2d Aor.	S. είνει-ον -εῖ -ε D. -εῖον-εῖην P. -ομεν-εῖε -ον	εύ -ε -εῖω -εῖον -εῖων -εῖε -εῖωσαν
2d Perf. or Perf. M.	S. ετείη-α-ας -ε, &c. dec. like the Perf. Act.	ετείη -ε -εῖω, &c. through all the moods.
2d Plup. Plup. M.	S. ετείη-ειν-εις -ει, &c. declined like the 1st	Pluperf. Active.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
τύχει-οισ-οι -οίον-οίγην -οισν-οίγε-οισν	τύχει-ω -ης -η -οίον-ηγον -ωμεν-ηγε-ωσι	τύχει-ειν	τύχει-ων
τύχει-οισ-οι -οίον-οίγην -οιμεν-οίγε-οιεν	wanting.	τύχει-ειν	τύχει-ων
τύχει-αμε-αις-αι -αμεν-αιγην -αμεν-αιε-αιεν	τύχει-ω -ης -η -οίον-ηγον -ωμεν-ηγε-ωσι	τύχει-αι	τύχει-αις
τελείφ-οιμε-οισ-οι -οίον-οίγην -οιμεν-οίγε-οιεν	τελείφ-ω -ης -η -οίον-ηγον -ωμεν-ηγε-ωσι	τελείφ-έναι	τελείφ-έν
τυχει-οιμε-οισ-οι -οίον-οίγην -οιμεν-οίγε-οιεν	wanting.	τυχει-ειν	τυχει-ών
τυχει-οιμε-οισ-οι -οίον-οίγην -οιμεν-οίγε-οιεν	τυχει-ω -ης -η -οίον-ηγον -ωμεν-ηγε-ωσι	τυχει-ειν	τυχει-ών
τελείφ-οιμε-οισ-οι, &c.	τελείφ-ω -ης -η, &c.	τελείφ-έναι	τελείφ-ώς

Lesson on the Active Voice.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Τίς ἔστιν οὗτος τερὶ οὐδὲν ἀκούω, τοιαῦτα;
 Εἰ δὲ ἀλήθειαν λέγω, διατὶ ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε με;
 Ἀνὴρ (σώζει) ἄνδρα, καὶ τόλμος σώζει πόλιν.
 Ἐγὼ μὲν βασιλεὺς οὐδὲν ἔν διατι τοῖς μετάνοειν.
 Ή χείρ τὴν χεῖρα νίκεια.
 Σύ μου νίκειας τοὺς πόδας;
 Βλέπεις τούτος τὸ μεγάλας οἰκοδομάς;
 Ό οὐδὲν μισθωτὸς φεύγει, διτι μισθωτός ἔστιν.
 Οἱ πολέμοι φέύγεισι, ἡμεῖς δὲ διώκομεν.
 Σὺ λέγεις διτι βασιλεύς είμι.
 Φύβος οὐδὲν δέστιν ἐν τῇ μητρὶ, ἀλλὰ τὴν τολεία μητρὶ τέξω
 βάλλεις τὸν φόβον.
 Οἱ Σερύροι πραῦνον οὐσι, τὰ κύματα τῆς αγρίας δαλάσσου.
 Σερία μόνη ἀδύνατος μένει.
 Τιμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε· οὐ γάρ δέστε ὅτι τῶν προβάτων τῶν
 ἐμῶν.
 Οἱ ἄριοι τέλλεις, καὶ οὐρανὸς λάμπει.
 Ἀρης ἔγει θάνατον, καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν.
 Ή τενία μόνη τὸς τέχνας ἔγειρει.
 Εγὼ μὲν ὑμῶν τὴν δημητρίην γνώμην λέγω.
 Άκμάζει τὰ ἄνθη, καὶ διγώ στεφάνους πλέκω.
 Οἱ λύκοις τὴν αἴγαια διώκεις.

IMPERFECT.

Formation. The imperfect is formed from the present by changing ω into σ , and prefixing the augment; as, $\tau\acute{i}\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\acute{i}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\sigma$.

Signification 1. *Was*, The imperfect represents an action as *present* to some *past* time; as, *Ἔγραψον ἐπιστολήν*, *I was writing a letter, when, &c.* The time thus referred to is not always expressed, but rather implied in the context.

Ἐκεῖνος δὲ ἦλεγε περὶ τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ.

2. Hence, the imperfect is used in narration to represent an action as *continued*; while the aorist represents it as *simply performed*.

Οἱ ἄλλοι ἦραντον τὴν πόλιν.

Οἱ στρατιῶται ἦγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

Χαλκὸς ἐλαμπεῖ, ὡς μελερωτὴ παῖρὸς Διός.

Οὐδὲ γάρ εἰ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπίστευον τοῖς αὐτοῖς.

Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὁ διώχον τὸν Ἰησὸν εἰς Ἰουδαῖοις.

Ἄλλοι δὲ ἔχοντον κλάδους ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων καὶ ἐστρώντες τὸν τῆγδε δόδῳ.

Ἄντρες δὲ εἰς Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἐπίστευεν δευτερὸν αὐτοῖς.

3. Hence, the imperfect represents an action which is done *statedly*, or from *time to time*.

Ἴπποις τὸν ἵππον ἐτρίβει καὶ ἐχετνίζει τάσσεις ἡμέραις.

Κύρος τελλάσκει βίκους οἶνον ἐπειρεῖται τοῖς φίλοις.

Ἴησοῦς αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐβάπτιζεν, ἀλλ' εἰ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.

FIRST FUTURE.

Signification. The same as in English.

Καὶ ἄξω αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μοῦ.

Αἴξομεν καὶ τράξομεν ταῦτα.

Οἱ λύκοις ἀρτάσσεται καὶ σχορτάσσεται τὰ πρόβατα.

Καὶ βασιλεῖς λεύσσεται ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβοις τοὺς αἰῶνας, καὶ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔσται τέλος.

Οἱ βάρβαροι διώξουσι καὶ τρέψουσι ἡμᾶς.

Οἱ τι* δικαιότατον (ἔστι,) καὶ τρόπος θεῶνται καὶ τρόπος ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο τράξω.

Τί τοι ήσομεν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις;

Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου χρίνω σε.

Εἴ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ φάσιει, φέσεται τοῦτον δὲ Θεός.

FIRST AORIST.

Formation. The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing *ω* into *α* and prefixing the augment; as, *τι-σω*, *ἴ-τι-σα*, *τύ-τω*, *ἴ-τυ-τα*.

In liquid verbs this tense is formed from the second future, by lengthening *α* into *η* and *ε* into *ει* in the penult; as, *τυλῶ*, *ἴτυλα*, *στελῶ*, *ἴστειλα*. In a few instances the first aorist is irregular.

Signification. The aorists denote simply a *past* action or occurrence, without determining the period of its termination, and without leaving the mind to dwell upon it as a *continued* action. Hence in narration, when the writer would fix our attention on an action as *continued* the imperfect is used, when simply as *performed*, without reference to duration, the aorist is used.

* That which.

† Before, i. e. in the estimation of Gods, &c.

Οἱ Ἑλλῆνες ἔνικησαν τοὺς Πέρσας.

Ἐπειδὴ σε ποὺς μίαν καὶ εἶκοσι τριήρεις.

Ἐφύλαξαν τὰς διαβάσεις τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ ἐφραξαν τὰς δόνες.

Οἱ ιετᾶς τῶν Συρακουσίων ἔφεσιραν τὴν χώραν.

Ο Κάδμος ἔχει μισσεν ἐκ Φοινίκης τὰ γράμματα εἰς τὴν Ἐλλάδα.

Ο Θεὸς ἔποιησε τὸν οὐρανὸν, καὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τάντα τὰ ἐν αὐλοῖς.

Οἱ ὄχλοι ἔθαντασαν καὶ ἔδόξασαν τὸν Θεόν.

Καὶ εἰληνσαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν αἰγαράν δεὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.

From its indefinite nature the aorist is used to denote a thing that occurs *repeatedly*, or is *wont* to take place.

Ο Σωκράτης ἔδιδαξε* τοὺς μαθητὰς ἀμισθί.

Οἱ Πέρσαι ἔπολέ μη σαντροβύμως καὶ θαρραλέως.

The aorist, from its indefinite sense, is often used to express what is *generally* or *universally* true, where in English we use the present.

Οὐλός δοθίν διοίσης μου διαγνηθήσει, ἐν ᾧ εὑδόκησα.

PERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PERFECT.

Signification; *have*, *have been*. The perfect connects a past action with the present time; and marks the action either as *just completed*, or as completed and still existing in itself or its consequences.

Ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε.

Ἐγὼ τε πίστευκα δτι σὺ εἶ. Ἡ Χριστὸς διοίσης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

* Was accustomed to teach.

† Usually fought.

50 LESSON ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.—PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

Οὐλος μὲν ἀνάνιων δεσμῶντην διεύλεν πεποίηκεν.
Ἡ λύτη σε πλήρωκεν ὑμῶν τὴν καρδίαν.
Οὐκ ἔγω διὸ δρυός* πέφυκε πλλ' ἐξ αὐθέντων.
Ἄγγελος αὐτῷ λελάληκεν.
Τμεῖς δε πεσεάλκατε πρὸς τὸν Ἰωάννην, καὶ (ἐκαίνεις)
μεμαρτύρηκε τῇ αληθείᾳ.

Hence the perfect is often used in Greek, where in English we use the present. This is peculiarly the case with the perfect middle.

Ἡμεῖς πεποιηκαμένην, δῆ σὺ σῖδε Χριστός, δὲ Τίκες τοῦ
Θεοῦ.

PLUPERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PLUPERFECT.

Formation. The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing *α* into *εν* and prefixing the augment; as, *τέλεια*, *τέλειασιν*.

When the perfect begins with a vowel, the augment remains unaltered; as, *ἴκαλκα*, *ἴκαλκειν*.

Signification; had. The pluperfect denotes that an action was already completed, when another action began, or was performing.

Ο λύκος ἦρεά κει τὸν ἔριφον.
Ο πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ μου δέλελευθέκεεν.

SECOND AORIST.†

This tense is always derived from an obsolete *short*

* δρύς.

† No examples of the second future are given, because, with the exception of liquid verbs, there is no certainty that this tense is ever used in the active voice.

root, and belongs to those verbs only, whose present is a strengthened form of such roots.*

Formation. The second aorist is formed from the present by changing ω into ϵ and prefixing the augment; as, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega$.

The penult of the present is shortened to form the second aorist.

1. By dropping ϵ and the latter of two liquids; as, $\tau\acute{\eta}\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\tau\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$.

2. By changing ω and η into α ; as, $\chi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\chi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$.

3. By dropping the first vowel of ϵi and ϵu ; as, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$, $\varphi\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega$, $\varphi\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega$.

But in *liquid verbs*, ϵi is changed into α in dissyllables; as, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$; into ϵ in polysyllables; as, $d\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$, $d\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$.

4. In dissyllables, ϵ before a *mute* is commonly changed into α ; as, $\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$.

Verbs in $-e\omega$ and $-e\tau\omega$, have usually the second aorist in $-e\omega$; as, $\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\omega$.

Some in $-e\omega$ have this tense in $-e\omega$; as, $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$.

Some in $-e\tau\omega$, have the 2d aorist in $-e\tau\omega$; as, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$.*

Signification, the same as that of the first aorist.

Οὐδεὶς τὸν δάναον ἔφυγεν.

Ἐκτάνετο τὸν Κριόν τὸν Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ Κύρες τοταρίον ἐτράκυσαν. Ἰεροὶ ἐλαῖον ἀριστα.

Ἡ νεῦς ἐτράπει θάλασσαν. Ἐρθρός πῦρ ὥλην.

* See *two-fold roots*, page 45. Hence a large proportion of verbs have no second aorist. In such cases the first aorist is used; and, indeed, very few verbs have both these tenses in use.

'Εκεῖνος ἐβαλεις αὐτοὺς εἰς φυλακήν.
Κροῖσος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, δεῖ βαλεις τὴν δρχήν.

PERFECT MIDDLE.*

The perfect middle may commonly be formed from the second aorist by changing *εν* into *α*, prefixing the augment.

Signification. See the perfect active.

The penult is commonly lengthened, or changed into *ε* or *οι*.

'Εκ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἀσὶ καλῶς τέ πραγμα.
Οὐ δέ χάρος αστέ ὡς οἱ τέττιγες, ὅντες ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαίον, τὸ
εἰς ὄρνιθας μετέβαλον;
'Απολασθασιν δέκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

PLUPERFECT MIDDLE.

This tense is formed from the perfect middle by changing *α* into *εν*, and assuming the augment; as, *τέττα*, *τέττατεν*.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a preposition, take the augment between the preposition and the verb; as, *προσέβαλλα*, from *προσέβαλλω*.

* The more common name of this tense in English books, is perfect *middle*, though it has not the sense of that voice. This tense belongs to comparatively few verbs.

† *ἀκοίω*.

‡ *τό παλαίον* is taken adverbially, *formerly*.

§ *ἀπολασθω*.

1. ἀ- in composition becomes ἀ- before a vowel ; as, ἐκάλλω, ἐξίσαλλον.

2. ἐν and ἐν, which lose ν before a consonant, resume it before a vowel ; as, ἐμμένω, ἐνέμενον.

Rule.

Prepositions in composition lose their final vowel, if the simple verb begins with a vowel ; as, ἐπέχω, for ἐπιέχω ; except ἀπέι and ἀρό, and sometimes ἀμφί.

If the simple verb begins with an aspirate, the preceding smooth mute of the preposition is changed into its cognate rough one ; as, ἀφαιρέω, from ἀπό and αἴρω.

Ο δὲ Κῦρος διέπεμπε τὰς τῶν ιππέων τάξεις κατὰ τὰς ὁδούς.

Ο διηρήψας δὲν δει ἀπολαύσι τῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς καρτῶν.

Οι πονηροὶ εἰς τὸ κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέψουσι.

Θησαύροις τὴν Ἀριάδνην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε καὶ ἐξέπλευσεν.*

Οι πελέμωις ἀπεχώρη σαντικτός.

Ἐγὼ δὲ στέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς πρόβατα ἐν μέσῳ λύκων.

Οι ἄνεμοι καὶ ἡ θάλασσα ὑπάκουον ουσιν αὐτῷ.

Ἐκεῖνος δὲ εστελεχεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀμφελῶνα αὐτοῦ.

Σωκράτην τὸν σοφὸν δὲ εἰχεῖν αν τοῖς Ἀθηναῖσι.

Ο ἄνθρωπος μετέχει τῆς θείας φύσεως.

Οι πλούσιοι μέγα διαφέρουσι τῶν πενήρων.

Οι ἀνόητοι πελλαδες καὶ μεγάλας συμφορὰς εἰσπίπλουσιν.

* ἀπελέω.

† ἀποχωρέω.

Lesson on the Imperative.

Μή χρίνετε κατ' ὅφεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ὁμοίαν χρίστην χρίνετε.

Εἰ δέλεις ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον τί στε νοσον ὅτι κακὸς εῖ.

Λύσατε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ὑγρῶς αὐτὸν. Φεύγετε καὶ σώσατε τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν.

Ἐτειμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου.

Ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε τοὺς λόγους μου.

Εἰ δὲ ἡ χειρὶς σου, ή ὁ πεύς σου σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψόν αὐτὸν καὶ βάλε ἀπό σου.

Μεῖνον μεδ' ἡμῶν ὅτι πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἔστι, καὶ κάλυκεν ἡ ἡμέρα.

Θεραπεύετε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, καὶ λέγετε αὐτοῖς, Ἡγγασον ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Μνημόνευτε νέος ὁν ἄς γέρων ἕστη ποτέ.

Μὴ ἐνεκον βράματος κατάλυε τὸ ἔργον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἐτίβλεψόν ἐστι τὸν οἶκον μου, ὅτι μανογενῆς ἔστι μου.

Οὐτές ἔστι ὁ οἶκος μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούστε.

Ἐχτενίον τὴν χειρά σου. Σῶσον σσαυτέν.

Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου.

Lesson on the Subjunctive.*

Formation. The subjunctive is formed from the indicative, by lengthening the vowels of the tense-form into *η* and *ω*. Thus,
 Ind. *είμι-ω*, *-εις*, *-ει*; *-εται*, *-εται*; *-εμαι*, *-εται*, *-εσαι*.
 Subj. *εύμεται-ω*, *-ηται*, *-ηται*; *-ηται*, *-ηται*; *-ηται*, *-ηται*.

Signification. *May*, *might*, &c. as in English.

Πέθεν διγεράσκομεν ἄρτους ἵνα φάγωσιν εὖτε;

Οστις ἀντικείμενος σηματικός τοῦ Πατρός μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς, αὐτός μου ἀδελφός, καὶ ἀδελφή, καὶ μήτηρ ἐστίν.

Ἐδώ εὖν ὁ Τίκλος ὑμᾶς ἐλέγει τοῖς ευθερώσῃς, ὅντες ἐλευθεροις ἐσταθείσης.

Οὐκ ἡνὶ ἀκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλὰ ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ τοῖς φωτίσεις.

Ὕπαρχα εὖν λίθους ἵνα βάλωσιν ἐπ' αὐλόν.

Ἐδώ ὑμεῖς μετέντεντες ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ, ἀληθῶς μαθηταὶ μου ἐστε.

Διηγένεστι ἀλογενοῖς μάνιοι ἀλλοι κύνες τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσι. θγῶ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω.

In the first and second persons, the subjunctive is used in exhortations, where in English we use the imperative.

Ἄγω μεν τῷρος αὐτόν.

Μηδέτι εὖν ἀλλήλους χρίνω μεν.

Μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους τοῦδε Βιβλίου.

Μηδενὶ συμφεράντι τοι σημεῖον σημεῖον, κοινὴ γάρ (ἐστι) ἡ τύχη.

Μὴ φράσῃς ἀγκάληαν ὑπέρ σεαυτοῦ, ἀλλὰ λόγος μᾶλλον ἔπεινον ἀλλων ἀνθρώπων.

* As the optative occurs more rarely, and is less easily understood than the other moods, no exercises upon it are here given.

† Diogenes was called κύνη, (a dog,) from his cynical disposition.

Lesson on the Infinitive.

Οι νέμοι ταλαιοί τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν Ρωμαίων κωλύουσι τὸ τύπτειν ἀλευθέρους.

Οὐ γάρδιον ἔστι μεταβάλλειν τὴν φύσιν πονηράν.

Νέοι δὲ τες θελετε μᾶλλον ἀκούειν τῶν γεραιτέρων ή τῶν νεωτέρων.

*Εμελλον ἄξειν τὸν στρατόν.

Χαλεπόν ἔστι διακρίνας τὸν κόλακα* καὶ τὸν φίλον.

*Ἐλεγεν Ἐγεοκλῆς, δι Λάκων, δύο Λυσάνδρους Σπάρτην μηδὲν ὑπομετίναι.

Οι λαχεδαιμόνιοι ἐνόμιζον τρύς Ἀθηναίους λελυχέναις τὰς σπανδάς.

Οὐκ ἔθελεν αὖθις λιπεῖν τοὺς ἕποντας.

*Ἐγώ καὶ σὺ τολλάδι ἐνοκα τοῦ δρέσκειν τῇ πόλει ἐπράξαμεν.

Lesson on Participles.

*Ιδε δὲ ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, διατριβὴν τὴν ἀμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου.

*Ανθρώποι τὸν βάναγον φεύγοντες διώκουσι.

*Ηκω φράσσει σατιρή νύμφης συμφοράν.

Καλέσας δὲ Κύρος Ἀράστην, τοῦτον ἐκέλευσε διαφυλάξας τὴν γυναικά.

*Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα, ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις.

*Ἐγώ βεβιωκώς ἐγη ἐνέα, ταῦτα γράφω.

Καὶ ἐκβαλόντες αὐτὸν ἔξω τοῦ ἀμφελῶνος, ἀπέκλεισαν.

* κόλαξ. † Σπάρτη is the accusative before διώκειν. ‡ φράζω. § βιώω.

Promiscuous.

Καὶ ἤγειρεν δὲ Κύριος σωτῆρα τῷ λαῷ καὶ ἐσωσεν αὐτούς.

Σὺ εἶ δὲ αὐτὴρ εἶ ποιήσας τοῦτο.

Νομίζω δὲ ὑμᾶς ἄμοι εἶναι πατρίδα, καὶ φίλους.

Ἄκηνσανθες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις.

Οἱ δὲ καταφεύγεις εἰς τὸ ἐσαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα.

Ο δέ 'Ορόντας νομίσας ἔτοίμους εἶναι τοὺς ἵππας, γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσανθες, αὐτοί τε ἡσαν πολὺ προδυμότεροι, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀξηγεῖλον.

Οἱ Ἑλλήνες συμβαλόντες, τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκησαν.

Ο δέ Κύρος καταμαθὼν ταῦτα ἐκάλεσε αὐτόν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπολαβέντες, ἀπέπλευσαν.

Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας, πρέσβεις τέμπει πρὸς βασιλέα.

Οἱ Φωκεῖς ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν, πολλά χρήματα ἔλαβον.

Καὶ ἄσμενοι ἔλαβον πρόφαστη στρατεύσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

Πόλεμός ἐστι μέγα κακόν, τουτοῦ δὲ πλεῖστον μέρος οἱ τύραννοι μετέχουσιν.

Πολλοὶ δεσπόται βίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν δούλων ἀπέδεινον.

Πλούτιζε μὲν τοὺς φίλους, σαυτὸν γάρ πλουτίζει.*

Νόμιζε τὴν μὲν πατρίδα (εἶναι) δικον· τοὺς δὲ πολίτας, ἀταίρους· τοὺς δὲ φίλους, τέκνα σαυτοῦ.

* Attic future for πλουτίζεις.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
Pres.	S. τύπι-ομαι-η -εῖαι D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε-ονται	τύπι-ε -εσθω -εσθον-εσθων -εσθε-εσθωσαν	τυπι -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Imperf.	S. ἐπιτ-όμην-ου-είο	D. ομεθον-εσθον-εσθην	
Perf.	S. τέλιν-μμαι-ται-πλαι D. -μμεθον-φθον-φθον P. -μμεθα-φθε-μμένοι, είσι.	τελιν-το-φθω -φθον-φθων -φθε-φθωσαν	τέλιμμενος είην τέλιμμενω τέλιμμενοι, είη- μεν
Plup.	S. διείν-μμην-φο-πλιο	D. -μμεθον -φθον -φθην	
1st Aorist.	S. διύφθ -ην -ης -η D. -ητον-ήτην P. -ημην-ητε -ησαν	τύφθ-ητι-ήτω -ητον -ήτων -ητε -ήτωσαν	πυφθ -είην -είημεν
2d Aorist.	S. διέν -ην -ης -η D. -ητον-ήτην P. -ημεν-ητε -ησαν	τύπ-ηθι -ήτω -ητον-ήτων -ητε -ήτωσαν	τυπ -είην -είημεν
Int. Fut.	S. τυφθήσ-ομαι-η -εῖαι D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε -ονται	wanting	τυφθησ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
2d Fut.	S. τυπήσ-ομαι-η -εῖαι D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε -ονται	wanting	τυπησ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Paulo- post Fut.	S. τελιν-ομαι-η -εῖαι D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε -ονται	wanting	τελιν- -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Perf. of pure verbs.	S. τελιμη- ορ, -δεδήλω S. -μαι -σαι-ται λω -σο -σθω D. -μεθον-σθον-σθον -σθον-σθων P. -μεθα-σθε-ται -σθε-σθωσαν	τελιμη- ορ, δεδή- λω -σο -σθω -σθον-σθων -σθε-σθωσαν	τελιμη- ορ, δεδη- λώ -μην -μεθον -μεθα
Plup. of do.	S. ἐλειμη (ορ ἐδεδήλω)	-μην -σο -το	D. -μεθον

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Partic.
-οιο -οιο	τύπι-ωματ -η -ηται	τύπι-εσθαι	τυπι-ώμενος
-οισθον -οισθην	ώμεσθον-ησθον-ησθον		
-οισθε -οιντο	ώμεσθε-ησθε -ωνται		
P. -ώμεσθα -εσθε -οντο			
-είης -είη	τείσυμμένος, ὡ -ης -η	τείνυ-φθαι	τείνυ-μμένος
-είητον-ειήτην	τείσυμμένω, -ήτον-ήτην		
-είητε -είησαν	τείσυμμένοι, ώμεν-ήτε-ώσι		
P. -ώμεσθα -φθε -μμένοι, ησαν			
-είης -είη	τυφθ-ω -ης -η	τυφθ-ηναι	τυφθ-είς
-είητον-ειήτην	-ήτον -ήτην		
-είητε -είησαν	ώμεν -ήτε -ώσι		
-είης -είη	τυπ-ω -ης -η	τυπ-ηναι	τυπ-είς
-είητον-ειήτην	-ήτον -ήτην		
-είητε -είησαν	ώμεν -ήτε -ώσι		
-οιο -οιο		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθ -ησέ-
-οισθον-οισθην	wanting.		μενος
-οισθε -οιντο			
-οιο -οιο		τυπ-ήσεσθαι	τυπ-ησέμε-
-οισθον-οισθην	wanting.		νος
-οισθε -οιντο			
-οιο -οιο		τείνυ-φ-εσθαι	τείνυ-φ-ώμε-
-οισθον-οισθην	wanting.		νος
-οισθε -οιντο			
	τείνιμ -δεδηλ	τείνιμη-σθαι	τείνιμημένος
-ο -οιο	-ώματ -η -ηται	δεδηλω-σθαι	δεδηλωμέ-
-σθον -σθην	ώμεσθον -ησθον -ησθον		νος
-σθε -ντο	ώμεσθα -ησθε -ωνται		
-σθον -σθην	P. -ώμεσθα -εσθε -ντο		

Formation of the tenses in the Passive voice.

PRESENT. The present is formed from the present active by changing ω into $\omegaμας$; as, $\tauύπλω$, $\tauύπλομας$.

IMPERFECT. The imperfect is formed from the present by changing $μαι$ into $μην$ and prefixing the augment ; as, $\tauύπλομαι$, $\tauύπλόμην$.

PLUPERFECT. The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing $μαι$ into $μην$, and prefixing the augment, when the perfect begins with a consonant ; as, $\tauέλυμμαι$, $\tauέλυμμην$.

PAULO-POST-FUTURE. The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular, of the perfect passive by changing ω into $\omegaμας$; as, $\tauέλυμμαι$, $\tauέλυμαι$, $\tauέλυμμας$.

FIRST FUTURE. The first future is formed from the first aorist by changing $ην$ into $ησομαι$ and dropping the augment ; as, $\tauύφθην$, $\tauυφθήσομαι$.

SECOND AORIST. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active by changing $εν$ into $ην$; as, $\tauύτην$, $\tauύτηην$.

SECOND FUTURE. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ω into $ησομαι$; as, $\tauυτώ$, $\tauυτήσομαι$.

Indicative.

PRES. 'Εγώ είμι δέ τοιμὴν δέ καλὸς, καὶ γινώσκω τα δύο καὶ γινώσκομαι: ὑπὸ τῶν δύον.

'Ανδρὸς χαρακῆρη δὲ λόγου γνωρίζει τα.

Κροῖσος δέ Λιδὸς ἄγειν λέγει εἰτα: μυρίους ἵππες.

'Εξ ἀνέμων θάλασσα ταράσσεται.

IMPERF. Οι Αθηναῖοι δέλλατά τον τούτο μάλα.

PERF. 'Εν τῷ νόμῳ τῷ μικρόρω γέγραπται, δύο δινόρωταν ἡ μαρτυρία διληπήσειται.

Αὐτὴν δέ χαρά δέμητρα τελέστηρα.

Εἰ γάρ τοιροι οὐκ ἔγειρουσι, οὐδὲ Χριστὸς δύγηγεται.

Νῦν δέ ψυχή μου τελέαρακται.

'Εγώ, βλέπων εἰς τὰ τῶν ἀλλων κακά, τελείδευμαι.

Αἱ τρίχες τῆς κεφαλῆς ὑμῶν τᾶσσαι δέριν μηνται.

PLUPERF. 'Η Γάζα δὲ μεγάλη σόλεις καὶ ἐπὶ χώματος ἀντλοῦ φέτος, καὶ τετῆχος τερπεῖ δέλλητον αὐτῆς.

PAULO-POST-FUT. 'Εμοὶ λελείψεται δέλλητον αἴλυγος. Τὸ βέλος τελόξευσεται.

FIRST AOR. 'Η γέρνη δέ Κύριος. 'Επειδεύνθη Μωσῆς πάσῃ σφίξει τῶν Αιγυπτίων.

'Η δὲ οἰκία δέ τληρών θησεῖ δέμητρας τοῦ μύρου.

Καὶ δέσων θησεῖ δέκτης ὄρας ἐκείνης.

(1) γνωρίζω. (2) ταράσσω. (3) βλάπτω. (4) γράφω. (5) τελήρω. (6) ἔγειρω. (7) παιδεύω. (8) θρίξ. (9) ἀριθμέω. (10) οἰκίζω. (11) περιβάλλω. (12) λείω. (13) τοξεύω. (14) σώζω.

Ταῦτα ἀκούστας δὲ βασιλεὺς δεινῶς ἐφοβήθη.¹

FIRST FUT. Πίστεύσον ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον καὶ σωθήσῃ.²

Οἱ νεκροὶ ἐγέρθσον ταῖς αἰ³ ἀφθαρτοῖς.

SECOND AOR. Ἐν τῷ μηνὶ τῷ ἑκάτῳ ἀπεστάλη⁴ ὁ ἄγριος Γαθριῆλ⁵ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πόλιν τῆς Γαλιλαίας.

Χαίροις διὰ τὰ ὄντα μάλιστα ἡμῶν ἐγράφει φησι⁶ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

SECOND FUT. Αρετὴ φανήσεται⁷ αἱρετοῖς Ισχυρότερον ἀδικίας.

Imperative.

PRES. Οὗτοι δοκιμαζέσθωσαν⁸ πρῶτον.

PERF. Τοσοῦτον λείπεται⁹ σώμα.

FIRST AOR. Σχολίσθω¹⁰ τὸ θητωτικόν¹¹ οἱ δοφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν.

SECOND AOR. Διὸς¹² τέρας ἄλλο φανήσεται¹³

Subjunctive.

PRES. Ἐκ Θεοῦ ἀρχώμεθα¹⁴ πάντα τὰ ἔργα.

FIRST AOR. Μὴ κρίνεται¹⁵ ἵνα μὴ χριθῇ τοι.¹⁶

Ταῦτα λέγω ἵνα ὑμεῖς σωθῆτε.¹⁷

Infinitive.

PRES. Κελεύεται με τὸ πέτεσθαι¹⁸ αἱ.¹⁹

Οἱ νόμοι διδάσκουσιν ἀρχεῖν τε καὶ ἀρχεῖσθαι²⁰ αἱ.²¹

PERF. Ἀναγκαῖον (ἐστι) οὐλώ τεταχθεῖται²² αὐτοῖς.

FIRST AOR. Ἐκέλευσε τοὺς Ἐλληνας οὐτω ταχθεῖν²³ αἱ.²⁴

FIRST FUT. Οἴομαι διωνα αἱρετοῖς θεσθαι²⁵ αἱ.

SECOND AOR. Τὸ σφαγῆναι²⁶ (ἐστι) δεινόν.

Participles.

PRES. Τὰ βλεπόμενά (ἐστι) πρόσκαμπα, τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενά (ἐστι) αἰλώνια.

PERF. Οἱ λόγοι οἱ λεγέγμενοι ὄρθως ἔχουσιν.²⁷

FIRST AOR. Ἡρακλῆς ὄργιστος²⁸ ἀπέκτεινε²⁹ Λίνον.

(1) φοβέω. (2) σώζω. (3) ἐμείρω. (4) ἀποστέλλω. (5) γράφω. (6) φαίνω. (7) δοκιμάζω. (8) λέγω. (9) σκοτίζω. (10) ἀρχομαι. (11) κρίνω. (12) τύπλω. (13) ἀρχω. (14) τάσσω. (15) αἱρέω. (16) σφάλλω. (17) δχω. (18) δργιζω. (19) διπολισίω. (20) Ζεύς.

MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Part.
1st S.	τὸν ἄμυνων ω-αρτο	τὸν ἄμυναι ω-ασθω	τὸν ἄμυναι-αισθαι -ασθων-ασθων	τὸν ἄμυναι-η-ηγαν -αιμεθων-αισθων-αισθων	τὸν ἄμυναι -αιμεθων-ησθων-ησθων	τὸν ἄμυναι
Aor.	D. -άμυνθων-ασθων-ασθων	-ασθων-ασθων	-ασθω-ασθων	-αιμεθω-αισθω-αισθω	-αιμεθω-ησθω-ωντω	-αιμεθω-ησθω-ωντω
P.	-άμυνθα-ασθε-αντο	-ειται	wanting.	τὸν ἄμυνην -οίησθων-οισθων-οισθων	wanting.	τὸν ἄμυνην
2d Fut.	S. τὸν- ^{τῆς} μαται D. -άμυνθων-εισθων-εισθων	-ειται		τὸν ἄμυνην -οίησθων-οισθων-οισθων		τὸν ἄμυνην
P.	-άμυνθα-εισθε-εισθε	-ειται	do.	τὸν ἄμυνην -οίησθων-οισθων-οισθων	τὸν ἄμυνην-ης d.	τὸν ἄμυνην-ης
Pres.	τὸν ἄμυναι-ης the present passive	like τὸν ἄμυναι-ης	&c.	τὸν ἄμυναι-ης do.	&c.	τὸν ἄμυναι-ης
Imp.	τὸν ἄμυνην, &c. like the imperf. passive.					
2d Aor.	τὸν ἄμυνην-ει, imperf.	like τὸν ἄμυναι-ει	&c.	τὸν ἄμυνην-οιο, &c.	τὸν ἄμυναι-ης, &c.	τὸν ἄμυναι
1st Fut.	τὸν ἄμυναι-η, fut. pass.	wanting.	τὸν ἄμυνην-οιο, &c.	wanting.	τὸν ἄμυναι -εσθαι	τὸν ἄμυνην

Two Tenses, τέττυπτα and ἐπέστησεν, which have been usually denominated the Perfect and Pluperfect *Middle*, belong more properly in form and signification to the active voice, and have therefore been placed there; though the names of perfect and pluperfect *middle* may properly be retained.

ed.

Formation of the Tenses in the Middle voice.

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

FIRST FUTURE. The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into $\mu\omega$; as, $\tau\bar{\nu}\dot{\tau}\omega$, $\tau\bar{\nu}\dot{\tau}\mu\omega$; but in *liquid verbs*, into $\tilde{\mu}\omega$;* as, $\sigma\tau\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\omega}$, $\sigma\tau\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\mu}\omega$.

SECOND FUTURE. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing $\bar{\omega}$ into $\tilde{\mu}\omega$; as, $\tau\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}$, $\tau\bar{\omega}\tilde{\mu}\omega$.

FIRST AORIST. The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding $\mu\eta\eta$; as, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\nu}\dot{\tau}\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\nu}\dot{\tau}\mu\eta\eta$.

SECOND AORIST. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\bar{\omega}$ into $\mu\eta\eta$; as, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\bar{\omega}\tilde{\mu}\eta\eta$.

* Also those verbs from which σ has been dropped by the Attics; as, $\chi\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}$, $\chi\bar{\omega}\tilde{\mu}\omega\omega$.

Lesson on the Middle voice.

The middle voice is used,

1. When we act *on ourselves*.

Οι Πέρσαι εἰς μάχην ἐτάξαντο.¹

Πάντες ἐλαύνονται τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας.

Ἐγειραί,³ ἀρον τον κράτεραν σου.

Φυλάσσοσθε⁴ πεπονεζίας.

2. When we act *for ourselves*.

Ο Κύρος πάσταν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατεῖστηρε⁵ αὐτοῦ.

Μαρία δὲ τὴν ἀγαθὴν μαρίδα ἐξελέξατο,⁶ οὐκ αἰρεθεῖσα⁷ δε' αὐτῆς.

Ο φίλος γέτησατο⁸ με τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον.

3. When we cause a thing to be done *to or for us*.

Οι φρόνιμοι γονεῖς καλῶς διδάσκουνται⁹ τοὺς παιδας.

4. What is done *between two parties or among themselves*.

Διενείμαντο¹⁰ τὴν ἀρχὴν δὲ Ζεὺς καὶ δὲ Ποσειδῶν καὶ δὲ Πλούτων, ἀπειθήσαρά τοῦ πατρὸς παρέλαβον.

Αλεξιπύνες δὲ γωνίζονται¹¹ τῷ θεάλγῳ μαῖς θημέρας τοῦ βίους.

In many instances the distinctive meaning of the middle voice is traced with difficulty.

(1) τάσσω, ranged themselves. (2) λαύω. (3) ἐγείρω.
 (4) φυλάσσω. (5) καταστέρεψω, subdued to himself. (6) ἐκλέγω.
 (7) αἰρέω. (8) αἴλέω. (9) διδάσκω, cause to be instructed. (10) διανέμω. (11) ἀγωνίζω.

Ἄκούσας δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Κύρος ἐπειδὴ¹² καὶ ἔμενεν.

Ἐγὼ δὲ τοι πάτερ αὐτοῦ μεταπέμπω¹³ σε διδάσκειν, ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω.

Καὶ φεύγοντα¹⁴ ὡς φεύγοντες ἀπὸ πολέμου, καὶ πεσοῦνται οὐδενὸς διώκοντος.

Καὶ πέμψας εἰς Ἐφεσὸν μετεκαλέσατο¹⁵ τοὺς πρεσβύτερους τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Ο Κύρος μέχρι δώδεκα ἡμέρων ἐν τῇ Περσῶν παιδείᾳ διαπαιδεύθη ὅτε τοῦτον τοῦ χρόνου μετεκάμψατο¹⁶ αὐτὸν ὁ Αστυάγης.

Lesson on deponent and neuter verbs.

Deponent and neuter verbs take a part or all of their tenses, from the passive or middle voices.

Καὶ διπορεύεται οὐδεὶς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.

Νῦν λέγομεν τὰς Κύρου πράξεις ἀργά μενοί¹⁷ ἀπὸ παιδός.

Ο δε χόμενος³ ὑμᾶς ἐμὲ δέχεται,³ καὶ δέμε δέχεται μενοίς δέχεται ταῖς τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με.

Πάντες ἀνθρώποι ηδέως τροστὸς δέχεται ταῖς τύραννοι.

Ο πατέρος μου θώς ἄρπις διργάζεται καὶ ἐγὼ διργάζομεν.

Οι ἀδελφοὶ ἔγραψαν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀποδέξασθαι⁵ αὐτόν.

Ο μὲν πεμπόμενος διπορεύεται ἔχων τοὺς ἀστοῦ ιππάς.

(12) πειθῶ. (13) πειράζω. (14) φεύγω. (15) μεταπέμπω. (16) μεταπέμπω. For a fuller explanation of the middle voice see Goodrich's Greek Grammar, page 49.

(1) πορεύομαι. (2) ἄρχομαι. (3) δέχομαι. (4) προσέδέχομαι. (5) αποδέχομαι.

Φωνῇ δὲ γένεται ἐκ τῆς νεφέλης λέγουσα, οὗτός εστιν ὁ οὐρανὸς μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούεις.

⁷Ἐλεύσομαι τὸ πρός ὑμᾶς, Θεοῦ δελονῆσ.

⁸Ἡ λαθεῖται λιμὸς ὃς ὅλην τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.

Εἶπεν δὲ Θεὸς γένεσίς τοῦ φῶς, καὶ δὲ γένεται γενέσις τοῦ γῆς, καὶ δὲ γένεται.

Πάντα γένεται ενώπιον ἐδοξεῖται Θεῷ.

⁹Ἐλαθεῖται τὸ πρός τὸν Ἀράσπαν, ἐλοιδόρησεν αὐτόν.

¹⁰Ος ἐὰν μὴ δέξηται τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς ταῦτα οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς αὐτήν.

¹¹Οὐδὲ τύραννος οὐδὲ δέσποιδαν εἶσθαι τῆς οἰκίας παρέλθῃ ἐπειδὴν τοῦτον.

Οὐδὲ ἀνθρώπος ποιήσας τοῦ φίλους, ἀγαπῶν τι λέγε περὶ αὐτῶν.

¹²Ἡ μελισσα μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ζώων βασιλέα ἔχει, ὡς τὸ λοιπὸν τῶν μελισσῶν δέ πεταιτελεῖται πλῆθος, καθόλα καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι πειθαρίταιται βασιλεῖ.

¹³Ἀριστολέης εἶπεν, Ἐπειδὴ μὴ γίνεται παράγματα ὡς βουλόμενος,¹⁰ δεῖται¹⁴ βούλεσθαι,¹⁰ ὡς γίνεται.¹⁰

¹⁴Ἀλέξανδρος τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Δαρείου ἐξ Πέρσας ἐπεμψε, θάλψας κελεύσας ἐν ταῖς βασιλικαῖς θήκαις, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς.

Πυθαγόρας τῶν πόλεων ἐκείνην εἶπεν ἀριστην, τὴν ἄνδρας ἀγαποῦντας ἔχουσαν.

(6) γίνομαι. (7) ἐρχομαι. (8) εἰσέρχομαι. (9) παρέρχομαι. (10) βούλομαι. (11) ποιέω, observe the sense of the middle, "make to yourself." (12) θπομαι. (13) πειθω, πειθομαι. (14) γίνομαι. (14) δεῖ, (impersonal) ought.

	Indicative.				Imperative.	
	FIRST				CONJUGATION	
Pres.	S. τίμ <i>-άω</i>	-άσις	-άσι*		S. τίμ <i>-ας</i>	-αῖτω
	-ώ	-ᾶς	-ῆ		-α	-άτω
D.		-άσιον	-άσιον		-άσιον	-αῖτων
		-ᾶτον	-ᾶτον		-ᾶτον	-άτων
P.	-άσιον-άσις	-άσιος			-άσις	-αῖτωσαν
	-άμεν	-ᾶτε	-ῶσι		-ᾶτε	-άτωσαν
Imp.	S. ἔτιμ <i>-αον</i>	-αες	-αε	D.	-άσιον	-αῖτην
	-ων	-αε	-α		-ᾶτον	-άτην
	P. ἀσμεν, ὄμεν-άστε, ἄτε, αον, ων					
	SECOND				CONJUGATION	
Pres.	S. φίλ <i>-έω</i>	-έσις	-έσι		S. φίλ <i>-ες</i>	-εῖτω
	-ώ	-εῖς	-εῖ		-ει	-εῖτω
D.		-έσιον	-έσιον	D.	-έσιον	-εῖτων
		-εῖτον	-εῖτον		-εῖτον	-εῖτων
P.	-έσιον	-έσις	-έσιος	P.	-έσις	-εῖτωσαν
	-οῦμεν	-εῖτε	-οῦσι		-εῖτε	-εῖτωσαν
Imp.	S. ἔφιλ <i>-εον</i>	-εσι	-εε	D.	-έσιον	-εῖτην
	-ουν	-εις	-ει		εῖτον	εῖτην
	P. ἀσμεν, οῦμεν-έσις, εῖτε-εον, ουν					
	THIRD				CONJUGATION	
Pres.	S. δηλ <i>-όω</i>	-όσις	-όσι		S. δηλ <i>-ος</i>	-οῖτω
	-ώ	-οῖς	-οῖ		-οι	-οῖτω
D.		-όσιον	-όσιον	D.	-όσιον	-οῖτων
		-οῦσιον	-οῦσιον		-οῦσιον	-οῖτων
P.	-όσιον	-όσις	-όσιος	P.	-όσις	-οῖτωσαν
	-οῦμεν	-οῦσι	-οῦσι		-οῦσι	-οῖτωσαν
Imp.	S. ἔδηλ <i>-οον</i>	-οες	-οε	D.	-όσιον	-οῖτην
	-ουν	-οεις	-οει		-οῦσιον	-οῖτην
	P. ούμεν, οῦμεν-όσις, οῦσι-οον, ουν					

* ζάω, πεινάω, διψάω, χράομαι, contract as and

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
$\dot{\iota}\dot{\eta}\alpha\omega.$ τιμ- άσιμα -άσις -άσι -άμιμ -άμ -άμ -άσιον-άσιην -άμιον -άμιην -άσιμεν-άσιτε -άσιεν -άμιμεν -άμιτε -άμιην	τιμ- άώ -άκη -άη -ώ -άς -ά -άγιον-άγιην -άιον -άιην -άλμασν-άγιτε-άώσι -άμιμεν -άτιε -άώσι	τιμ- άσιν -άν 	τιμ- άων -ών
$\dot{\iota}\dot{\eta}\epsilon\omega.$ φιλ- έσιμα -έσις -έσι -είμι -εῖς -εῖ -έσιον-εσιην -εῖον -εῖην -έσιμεν-έσιτε -έσιεν -είμεν -εῖτε -εῖεν	φιλ- έω -έης -έη -ώ -ῆς -ῆ -έηιον -έηιον -ῆιον -ῆιην -έωμεν-έητε -έωσι -άμιμεν -ῆτε -άώσι	φιλ- έσιν -εῖν	φιλ- έων -ών
$\dot{\iota}\dot{\eta}\omega.$ δηλ- όσιμα -όσις -όσι -οίμι -οῖς -οῖ -όσιον-οσιην -οῖον -οῖην -όσιμεν-όσιτε -όσιεν -οίμεν -οῖτε -οῖεν	δηλ- όω -όης -όη -ώ -οῖς -οῖ -όηιον-όηιον -ῶιον -ῶιην -όωμεν-όητε -όώσι -άμιμεν -ῶτε -άώσι	δηλ- όσιν -οῖν	δηλ- όων -ών

αι to η and γ.

Lesson on contract verbs.

ΑΩ.

Τιμῶ τὸν πατέρα μου.

Ημεῖς δὲ γαπῶ μεν αὐτὸν, ὅτι αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἡγάπησεν
ἡμᾶς.

Αἱ Λήμνισι τὴν Αφροδίτην οὐκ ἔτι μων.

Τιμαὶ τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου.

Αγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ὑμῶν.

Μὴ δὲ γαπῶ μεν λόγω μηδὲ γλώσση, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ καὶ αλήθειᾳ.

ΕΩ.

Οἱ πατέρες φιλεῖται τὸν γιόν.

Ορφεὺς φίδων δικινεῖται λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ παταλαὸν ἐν ἄντροις φέρουσι.

Νοεῖται καὶ τοιὲ πάτερες.

Πολλοὶ δοκοῦντες ἀστιοὺς φιλεῖται οὐκ ἀληθῶς φίλουσι.

Δίκαιον ἐστι ταῦτα κοιτεῖν ἀεὶ ἀρχοντες προειλαζαν.

ΟΩ.

Ηγνῶσις φυσιοῖ, ή δὲ ἀγάπη οἰκοδομεῖ.

Οσου καλῶς βιοῖς παράμενε, καὶ εὐηγχεῖται (χατά) τῷ πάνται.

Ο σίδηρος ἵστοι τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς.

Promiscuous.

Αγιστὸς βασιλεὺς ἔφη, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐκ ἐρωτᾷν
πόσοι εἰσίν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ εἰσιν οἱ πολέμιοι.

Ομηρός μρι οὐκ εἶται τοὺς μὲν ἀνθρώπους, θεοὺς καὶ θανάτους.

Μὴ δὲ γαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον, μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ θάνατον
αγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν αὐτῷ.

Οὐ ζῶσιν ἀληθῶς, οἱ ἀνόητοί εἰσιν.

Ἡ δργὴ πελλὸν ἀναγκάζει δρῷν κακά.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπολέμησαν καὶ ἐν ί-
κων διὰ Σόλωνα.

Ἐσθι μέγας ἐν οὐρανῷ Ζεύς, ὃς ἐφορᾷ πάντα.

Τιμάτω ἔκαστος τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ ἀληθές, καὶ μισεῖτω
τὸ αἰσχρὸν καὶ τὸ φεῦδος· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀρετῆς σημεῖα καὶ
κακίας.

Οἱ τύραννοι νομίζει τοὺς πολῖτας ὃ πηρετεῖν ἔαυτῷ.

Οἱ πατὴρ ἐκβλεψέ με ταῦτα ποιεῖν.

Οἱ κολακεύωντος φίλους ὁ δικεῖται καὶ βλάπτει αὐτούς.

Οἱ Σωκράτης διδάσκων πλεῖστα ὡφέλη σε τοὺς φίλους.

Οἱ δὲ Κῦρος συντάχαλεστε τάντας ἄρχοντας τῶν συμμά-
χων.

Σαρδανάπαλος, ἐσχαλος Ασσυραίων βασιλεύς, ὃ περηφεν³
ἀπαντας τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ τρυφῆ καὶ βαθυμίᾳ.

Οἱ τριάκοντα τύραννοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλείους ἀπεκτίνασιν ἐν
ἐκτὸν μησίν, ἡ πάντες Πελοποννήσοις ἐν δέκα ἔτεσιν.

Αλκιβιάδης τὰ πλοῖα τάντα συνήδροισε⁴ παρέεινταν, δια-
μηδεῖς ἐξαγγείλη⁵ τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν.

Σφροκλῆς μείλιτην ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, περὶ τρόπων γυμ-
νὸς ἔχόρευσε μείλιτα λύρας.

Κάλδηος ἀποκλείειν δράκοντα καὶ τοὺς ὁδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει· τού-
των δὲ σπαρέντων,⁶ ἀνέστιλαν ἐκ γῆς ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι.

Οἱ νάμοι δὲ οἱ πελλοὶ δοκοῦσί μοι δύω ταῦτα μάλιστα διδάσκειν,
ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.

(1) ὀφελέω. (2) 1 a. act. from ὑπεραιρώ. (3) συναθρεί-
ζω. ἐξαγγεῖλω. (5) part. 2 a. pass. from σπείρω.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—	
Pres.	S. τιμ-άομαι -άη -άειαι -ώμαι -ῆ -ῆιαι D. -άομεθον-άεσθον-άεσθον -ώμεθον-άσθον-άσθον P. -άομεθα-άεσθε-άονται -ώμεθα-άσθε -ῶνται	τιμ-άου -άεσθω -ῶ -άσθω -άεσθον-άεσθων -άσθον -άσθων -άεσθε-άεσθωσαν -άσθε -άσθωσαν	FIRST τιμ-αοίμην -ώμην -άομεθον -ώμεθον -άομεθα	CONJU- -ώμην -άομεθον -ώμεθον -άομεθα
Imp.	S. ἔτιμ-αόμην -άου -άειο -ώμην -ῶ -ῆιο	D. ἔτιμ -άομεθον -ώμεθον	-άεσθον -άσθον	
Pres.	S. φιλ-έομαι -ή -έιαι -ώμαι -ῆ -εῖται D. -έόμεθον-έεσθον-έεσθον -ούμεθον-έεσθον-έεσθον P. -έόμεθα -έεσθε -έονται -ούμεθα -έεσθε -ούνται	φιλ-έου -έεσθω -οῦ -είσθω -έεσθον-έεσθων -εῖσθον-είσθων -έεσθε -έεσθωσαν -εῖσθε -είσθωσαν	SECOND φιλ-εοίμην -οίμην -εοίμεθον -οίμεθον -εοίμεθα	CONJU- -οίμην -εοίμεθον -οίμεθον -εοίμεθα
Imp.	S. ἔφιλ -έόμην -έου -έειο -ούμεν -οῦ -εῖτο	D. ἔφιλ-έόμεθον -ούμεθον	-έεσθον -είσθον	
Pres.	S. δηλ-όομαι-όη -όειαι -ούμαι-οῖ -οῦται D. -όομεθον-όεσθον-όεσθον -ούμεθον-οῦσθον-οῦσθον P. -όόμεθα -όεσθε -όονται -ούμεθα-οῦσθε -ούνται	δηλ-όου -όεσθω -οῦ -ούσθω -όεσθον-οέσθων -οῦσθον-ούσθων -όεσθε-οέσθωσαν -οῦσθε-ούσθωσαν	THIRD δηλ-οοίμην -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθον -οίμεθα	CONJU- -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Imp.	S. ἔδηλ-οόμην -όου -όειο -ούμην -οῦ -οῦτο	D. ἔδηλ-οόμεθον -ούμεθον	-όεσθον -ούσθον	

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
GATION IN αω.			
-άσιο -άσιο	τιμ-άωματ-άη -άηται	τιμ-άσθαι	τιμ-αέμανος
-ῷο -ῷο	-ώματ -ῷ -άται	-άσθαι	-ώμενος
-αοισθον-αοισθην	-άωμεθον-άησθον-άησθον		
-άσθον -άσθην	-ώμεθον -άσθον -άσθον		
-αισθε -άιντο	-άωμεθα-άησθε -άωνται		
-άσθε -άντο	-ώμεθα -άσθε -άνται		

-αέσθην P. ἐπιμ -άόμεθα -άσθε -άντο
-άσθην -ώμεθα -άσθε -άντο

GATION IN εω.			
-έσιο -έσιο	φιλ-έωματ-έη -έηται	φιλ-έεσθαι	φιλ-εόμενος
-οῖο -οῖο	-ώματ -ῷ -άται	-άσθαι	-ούμενος
-έοισθον -εοίσθην	-εώμεθον-έησθον-έησθον		
-οῖσθον -οῖσθην	-ώμεθον -άσθον -άσθον		
-έοισθε -έοιντο	-εωμηθα-έησθε-άωνται		
-οῖσθε -οῖντο	-ώμεθα -άσθε -άνται		

-έέσθην P. ἐφιλ -άόμεθα -έεσθε -έντο
-είσθην -ώμεθα -έσθε -οῦντο

GATION IN οω.			
-όοιο -όοιο	δηλ-όωματ-όη -όηται	δηλ-όεσθαι	δηλ-οέμενος
-οῖο -οῖο	-ώματ -οῖ -άται	-άσθαι	-ούμενος
-όοισθον-οοίσθην	-οώμεθον-όησθον-όησθον		
-οῖσθον -οῖσθην	-ώμεθον -άσθον -άσθον		
-όοισθε -οοιντο	-οώμεθα -όησθε-άωνται		
-οῖσθε -οῖντο	-ώμεθα -άσθε -άνται		

-οέσθην P. ἐδηλ-οόμεθα -όέσθε-οόντο
-ούσθην -ώμεθα -ούσθε-ούντο

Lesson on contract verbs.

ΑΩ.

Οὐδὲν τούτων καλεῖται ὑμᾶς τεισῖν ἵνα δὲ ταῦτα στέψε, δλλ' ἵνα
ἔχει τούτων ἀγαθῶν τι λαμβάνητε.

ΕΩ.

Οὐ τάντια ἀνθρώπῳ τελεῖται: καὶ γνώμην.
Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ μηδεῦνται: ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν.
Οὐκ ἀμελεῖται: ὑπὸ Θεοῦ τὰ ἀνθρῶν ἀγαθῶν πράγματα.
Καὶ ἔσεσθε μηδεύειν: ὑπὸ στάντων διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου.
Κόλαζε τὰ τάπητα, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τι μωρῆ.
Οἱ μὴ κολάζειτε τοὺς κακοὺς βουλούται διδικτίσθαι:
τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

ΟΩ.

Ἡ γὰρ δύναμίς μου ἐν δεῖσεσθίᾳ τελειοῦται.
Οὖτος δὲ ἀνθρωπος θανάτῳ ζημιοῦται.
Οἶδα δὲ Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον ζῆσσι.

Middle voice.

Καλῶς θοῦ: τὸ ζειχαλεῖσθαι: τὸν Θεὸν δὲ ἀρχῆ τοῦ
δείπνου.
Οὐτεν λυτώμεναι, μηδέποτε ἄλλον αἰτιώμεναι, δλλ'
ἴσωσιν.
Φιλεῖς καὶ μὴ τάντιας τοὺς βουλομένους, δλλ' τῆς σῆς
τιμῆς ἀξίους ἔντιας.
Μή λέπεις τοῖς τοῖς ἀποδημήσκουσιν, ἀναγκαῖον γάρ εἶσιν·
λέπεις τοῖς τοῖς αἰσχρῶς τελευτῶσι.
Τὸν μὲν Θεὸν φέρει, τοὺς δὲ φίλους αἰσχύνου, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις
εσίδεου.

(1) Imp. κλέψειν.

Promiscuous.

Οι Λόχιοι νόμοις οὐκ ἐχρῶντο, ἀλλὰ θύεσσι, καὶ ὑπὲρ γυναιξὶν
ἐχρῶντο ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀκαλασθένεα.

Τοὺς ἀλχίμους, καὶ τοὺς σοφοὺς, καὶ τοὺς δικαίους φοβεῦται·
οἱ τύραννοι.

‘Ο Κύρος δι: παῖς ὅν ὅτε ἐπαυδεύειο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ταυτί,
εάντων χράτιστος ἐνομίζειο.

πιστογένης λύχνου μεδ' ἡμέραν ἄψας,¹ ἄνθρωπον, φησί, ζητῶ.
Μίλων ὁ ἐκ Κρόιωνος ἀνδηγῆς, ταῦρον ἀράμενος² ἔφερε
διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου.

Περισσός, ἐρωτήσεις τοι δοθείσας διανοίᾳ, σίγουρα, συνείδησις.

Ἐτσος⁴ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον ἐπὶ τάντας τοὺς ἀχούντας τὸν
λόγον.

Πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν ἔσκοπεται, καὶ εἰς τῦρον
βάλλεται.

• Ο αριστος εν τοις "Ελληνσις εγίγνωσκεντος.

Βραδέως μὲν φίλος γίνου,⁵ γενόμενος⁵ δὲ πειρῶ διαμένειν.

Σωκράτης, ιδὼν μειράκιον πλαυσίον καὶ ἀπαίδευτον,—ιδεὺ, οὐρανοῦ
χρυσοῦν ἀνδράποδον.

Ἐπαμινώνδας ἐλεγε τὸν ἐν πολέμῳ θάνατον εἶνας κάλλιστον.

Αγησίλαος ἐρωτώμενος πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν ἔστιςσατο, Ζανάλος
καλαφρονήσας, θφη.

Λεωνίδας, τοῦ Ζέρξου γράψαντος, πέμψου τὰ ὄπλα,—δινέγραψεν, μολὼν³ λάβε.

(1) part 1. a from ἄπιλω. (2) part 1. a. m. from αἴρω
(3) p. 1. a. pass. from ἐργάζω. (4) εἴπιλω. (5) γίνομαι.
(6) μέλω.

Πανσανίας, τοῦ λαῖροῦ σικόνιος αὐτῷ, γέρων γέγονας,—διῆι, εἰ-
ταν, οὐκ ἐχρησάμην¹ σοὶ λαῖρω.

Περικλῆς, μέλλων ἀποθνήσκειν, ἔστι τὸν ἐμακάριον ὅτι μηδεὶς
Ἄθηναίων μέλλων ἴματίον δὲ αὐτὸν ἐνεδύσαίο.²

Ἡ Μήδεια τοὺς ταῖδας ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ λαβοῦσα ἄρμα τῆτον
δρακόντων, ἐπὶ τούτου φεύγουσα ἥλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας.

Οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Αἰγαίων τὰς ευραμίδας φύκοδόμησαν, νομί-
ζοντες διὰ τούτων τῶν ἔργων ἀδάνατον ἔστιοις καταλειψεῖν
τὴν μνῆμην.

Ωἱ νέοι, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθε³ ταῦθις ἀλλήλοισι μένοντες, Μηδὲ φυγῆς
αἰσχρᾶς ἔχετε, μηδὲ φόβου.

Σωκράτης εἶτεν, οἱ ἄλλοι ἀνδρῶνοι ζῶσιν⁴ ἵνα ἀσθίωσιν, αὐτὸς
δὲ ἀσθίω ἵνα ζῶ.

Lesson from Hierocles.

Σχολαστικὸς λαῖρω συνανήσας, ὑπὸ τοίχου ἐκρύβη.⁵ Τινὸς
δὲ τυθομένου τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη· Καιρὸν ἔχω⁶ μὴ ἀσθενήσας,
καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὅψιν ἐλθεῖν τοῦ λαῖροῦ.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν, τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίτρασκε· καὶ, γράφων
τρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ἔλεγε· Σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· οὐδηγάρ
ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὅντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ
ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ὀμελήσαντος, ὡς, μείλα χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ
συνώφθη, εἶπε· Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἣν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλάς
μοι, οὐκ ἐκομισάμην.

(1) χρέομαι. (2) ὀνδύνω. (3) μάχομαι. (4) ζάω. (5) κρύπ-
τω. (6) Literally *I have*, i. e. have passed a great while,
not being sick.

Σχολαστικὸς θελῶν τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν τολλά,
οὐ ταρβεῖαν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Αποθανόντος¹¹ δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ
λιμῷ, ἔλεγε. Μέγα ἐξημάνθην· δῆ γάρ ἔμαθε¹ μὴ τρώγειν,
τοῦτο διείδανε.¹¹

Σχολαστικὸς οἰχίαν πωλῶν,² λίθον διπέπειραν αὐτῆς εἰς δειγματικήν
ἔφερε.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀμυναῖαν ἔχων, ἐσφράγισεν αὐτήν. Τοῦ δὲ δούλου
κάλωθεν τρήσαντος,³ καὶ τὸν οἶνον αἴροντος, ὁ θεάματος δῆλος
τῶν σημάντρων σώων⁴ ὅντων,⁵ ὁ οἶνος ἐλαπούτος.⁶ Ἔλερος
εἶτεν. "Ορά, μὴ κάλωθεν ἀφηρήσῃ. 'Ο δὲ, ἀμαθέστατε,
εἶτεν, οὐ τὸ κάρωθεν λείπει ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄνωθεν μέρος.

Σχολαστικὸς ἴδων στρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρου, λάθρα ὑπεισελθὼν ὑφα-
στάλωσαν⁷ τὸν κόλπον, καὶ ἔστιε τὸ δένδρον, ὃς ὑπεδεξόμενος
τὰ στρουθία.

Σχολαστικὸς μαθῶν⁸ δῆλος ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἥπη ζῆ,
ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόκτιραν ἔσφε.

Σχολαστικὸς, ναυαγεῖν μεθλῶν, πινακίδας ἤτις,⁹ ἵνα διαδῆκεις
γράφῃ· τοὺς δὲ οἰκεῖας δρῶν ἀλγούντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη,
μὴ λυπεῖσθε,¹⁰ ἐλευθερῶ γάρ ὑμᾶς.

Σχολαστικὸς, ποιαμὸν βουλόμενος τεράστια, ἀνηλθεν εἰς τὸ
πλοῖον ἔφιππος· πυθομένου¹⁰ δέ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη, σπου-
δάζειν.

Σχολαστικοῦ ταῦδιον ἀπέδανεν.¹¹ ιδῶν¹² δὲ ελῆδος λαοῦ συνελ-
θεῖν, ἔλεγεν, αἰσχύνομαι εἰς τοσοῦτον ὅχλον μικρὸν ταῦδιον
προφέρειν.

(1) μανθανω. (2) πωλέω. (3) τιμάω. (4) σῶος. (5) δη-
—σιμί. (6) ἐλαπόω. (7) ὑφαπλόω. (8) αἴρεω. (9) λυπέω.
(10) πυνθάνομαι. (11) ἀποθνήσκω. (12) εἶδω.

ΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ.

Φασὶν, Ἀκταιίνα ὑπὸ τῶν ιδίων κυνῶν καταβιβώνται.¹ Τοῦτο δέ ἐστι Φευδές· Κύων γὰρ τὸν δεσπότην καὶ μάλιστα φιλεῖ. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς οὖλως ἔχει.* Ἀκταιίνα ἄνδρωπος ἦν τὸ γένος Ἀρκάδιος, φιλοκύνηγος. Οὗτος ἐπέφερε κύνας πολλάκις καὶ ἐνήρευεν ἐν τοῖς ὅρεσι.² Τῶν δὲ αὐλοῦ πραγμάτων ἡμέλι·³ "Οἴει δὲ οὐκεῖτι εἶχεν οὐδέν, ἐλεγον οἱ ἄνδρωποι, Ἀκταιίνα ὑπὸ τῶν ιδίων κυνῶν κατεβιβώντη."¹

LYNCEUS.

Λυγκέα λέγουσιν, ὡς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄντα. ¹ Τοῦτο δέ Φεῦδος. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς ἔχει ὄδος.* Λυγκεὺς πρῶτος ἡρέβατο² μεταλλεύσιν χαλκὸν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τὰ λοιπά. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταλλεύσι, λύχνους καταφέρων ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, τοὺς μὲν κατέλαπεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου. Αὗτός δὲ ἀνέφερε τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ τὸν σιδηρὸν. "Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνδρωποι, ὅτι Λυγκεὺς καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄρη,¹ καὶ καταδύνων, ἀργύριον ἀναφέρει.

CÆNEUS.

Καινέα φασὶν,¹ διηγέρων τὸν θεόν. "Οἰς δ' ὑπολαμβάνεις ἀπρωτὸν ἀπὸ σιδήρου ἄνδρωπον, εὐήδης ἐστίν. Ἡ δὲ ἀληθεία ἔχει οὖλως.* Καινεὺς ἦν ἀνὴρ Θεπαλὸς τῷ γένει, ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολεμικά, καὶ δεισιδέρης τοῦ μάχεσθαι. Γενόμενος δέ ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις, οὐδέποτε εἶρώντη,³ οὔτε διε Λασίθαις συμμαχῶν πρὸς τὰν Κενταύρων

* Is thus.

(1) καταβιβώσκω. (2) ὄρος. (3) ἀμελέω.
(1) ὄράω. (2) αρχομαι.
(1) φημι. (2) γίνομαι. (3) τιγρώσκω.

ἀπεῖσανεν,⁴ ἀλλὰ συλλαβέντες⁵ αὐτὸν μόνον κατέχωσαν,⁶ καὶ οὗτος ἐπελεύθησεν. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ Λαπίθαι, ἀνελόμενοι⁷ τὸν νεκρὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ εὐρόντες μὴ τείρωμένον⁸ τὸ σῶμα, Κανεὺς τὸν τε ἄλλον βίον ἀγριώτος ἦν, καὶ ἀπεῖσανεν⁹ ἄγριωτος.

EUROPA.

Φασὶν, Εὐρώπην τὴν (θυγατέρα) Φοίνικος ἐπὶ ταύρου ὁχουμένην¹ διὰ τῆς Ναλάπης ἐκ Τύρου εἰς Κρήτην ἀφικέσθαι.² Ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖ οὕτις ταῦρον, οὕδ' ἕπτον τοσοῦτον πέλαγος διανῦσαι δύνασθαι³ οὕτις κόρην ἐπὶ ταῦρον ἄγγριον ἀναβῆναι.⁴ Ο τε Ζεὺς, εἰ διεύλειο Εὐρώπην εἰς Κρήτην ἐλθεῖν,⁵ εὗρεν⁶ ἀν αὐτῇ ἐλέραν τερπίαν καλλίενα. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὡδε. Ανὴρ Κνώσιος, δύναμι Ταῦρος, ἐπολέμει τὴν Τυρίαν χώραν. Τελευταῖον δὲ ἐκ Τύρου ἥρπαστον⁷ ἄλλας τε κόρας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, Εὐρώπην. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνδρωποι, Εὐρώπην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Ταῦρος ἔχων ὥχθον¹⁰ τούτου δὲ γενομένου,⁸ προσανεπλάσθη δὲ μῆδος.

GERYON.

Γηρυόνην φασὶν, ὅτι τρικέφαλος ἔγενετο. Ἀδύνατον δὲ σῶμα τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν· ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε τοῦτο. Πόλις ἐστίν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ, Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη.¹ Ἡν δὲ Γηρυόνης ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνδρῶποις ὄντοις στότος, πλούτῳ τε καὶ ἄλλοις διαφέρων.

(4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) συλλαμβανω. (6) καταχωνύω. (7) ἀναρέω. (8) τείρωσκω.

(1) ὄχεω, — ὄχεομαι. (2) ἀφικνέομαι. (3) δύναμαι. (4) ἀναβαίνω. (5) ἔρχομαι. (6) εὑρίσκω. (7) ἀρπάζω. (8) γίνομαι. (9) προσανεπλάσσω. (10) εἰχομαι.

(1) καλέω.

Εἶχε² δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλην θαυμαστὴν ἐφ' ἣν ἐλέων³ Ἡρακλῆς, ἀνίπτοιούμενον Γηρυόνην ἔκτισεν.⁴ Οἱ δὲ θεῶμενοι⁵ περιέλαυνομένας⁶ τὰς βοῦς ἐθαύμαζον. Πρὸς τοὺς τυνθανομένους⁷ οὖν ἐλεγόν τις, 'Ἡρακλῆς ταῦτας περιήλασεν,'⁷ ὅυσας⁸ Γηρυόνου, τοῦ Τρικαρίνου· τινὲς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ λαγομένου, ὑπέλασον⁹ αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἔχειν κεφαλάς.

'Αλέξανδρος δὲ μέγιας ἦγε τὴν στρατίαν παρὰ τοῖλαμόν. Ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας διφῶντας καὶ ἀφορῶντας εἰς τὸ ἔσυμα τοῦ πολαμοῦ, τὸν κέρυκα ἐκβέσειν εἰτεῖν. 'Α τε οὐχώμενα τοῦ πολαμοῦ, θανατώσας διετίχοντο καὶ τὴν δόδον ἐλάχυνον. 'Αλέξανδρος δὲ διανύσας καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας, αὐτὸς μεῖλα τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπὸ τοῦ πολαμοῦ φανερῶς ἔπιεν. Γελάσαντες οἱ στρατιώται καὶ τὴν αὖταν τῆς απάλης νοήσαντες, ἀδεῶς ὑδρεύσαντο ἐκ τοῦ πολαμοῦ πάντες.

'Ηδεληστες Εέρεης ιδέσθαι τάντα τὸν στρατόν. 'Ως δὲ ἐώρα τάντα τὸν Εέλληστοντον ὑπὲδε τῶν νεῶν κεκρυμμένον, καὶ τὰ πεδία πλέα ἀνθρώπων, ἐνταῦθα δὲ Εέρεης ἐσαυτὸν ἐμακάρισε· μεῖλα δὲ τοῦτο, ἐδάκρυσε· ὡς βραχὺς, εἶπεν, δὲ τῆς ἀνθρώπινος βίος ἐστὶν, εἰ τούτων, ὅντων τοσούτων, οὐδεῖς εἰς ἐκατοστὸν ἐπος περίεσται.

(2) ἔχω. (3) ἐρχομαι. (4) κτείνω. (5) θεάομαι. (6) παντάνομαι. (7) περιέλαυνω. (8) οὐ—εἰμί. (9) υπελαμβάνω.

FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μ .
ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infin. Part.
Pres.	S. የኩ-ግሙ-ኝ-ኩር D. -ግሙ-ኝ-ኩን P. -ግሙን-ግሙ-ኩ	የኩ-ኩብ -ግሙ ² -ግሙ	የኩ-ኩብ-አ-ኩ -አ-ኩብ -አ-ኩ	የኩ-ኩብ-አ-ኩ -አ-ኩብ -አ-ኩ	የኩ-ኩብ-አ-ኩ -አ-ኩብ -አ-ኩ
Imperf.	S. የኩ-ኩብ-ኝ-ኩ D. -ግሙ-ኩ-ኩ P. -ግሙን-ግሙ-ኩ	የኩ-ኩብ -ግሙ ² -ግሙ	የኩ-ኩብ-አ-ኩ -አ-ኩብ -አ-ኩ	የኩ-ኩብ-አ-ኩ -አ-ኩብ -አ-ኩ	የኩ-ኩብ-አ-ኩ -አ-ኩብ -አ-ኩ

2d Aor.		S. ξέσ-πνυ -ηις -η	D. -ηιος -ηήηη	P. -ημεν-ηήε-ηραν (av)	στ-αίγην-αίγης -αίη	στ-αίγην-αίγης -αίη	στ-αίγην-αίγης -αίη	στ-αίγην-αίγης -αίη
		στ-ηήθη -ηήηη	στ-ηήθη -ηήηη	στ-ηήθη -ηήηη	-αίγην-αίγης -αίη	-αίγην-αίγης -αίη	-αίγην-αίγης -αίη	-αίγην-αίγης -αίη

Pres.	S. ιστ-αμαι-ασαι-αται D. ιστειν-ασθων-ασθειν P. ιστεια-ασθει-ανται	Ιστ-αιμην (ω) -ασθαι -ασθειν -ασθων -ασθεια-ασθεισαν	Ιστ-αιμην -αται -αισθην -αισθων -αιμεθαι-αισθει-αται	Ιστ-αιμην -αται -αισθην -αισθων -αιμεθαι-αισθεισαν	Ιστ-αιμην -αται -αισθην -αισθων -αιμεθαι-αισθεισαν
Imperf.	S. ιστ-αιμην-ασθαι-αται D. ιστ-αιμην-ασθων-αται	Ιστ-αιμην (ω) -ασθαι -αισθειν -ασθων -αιμεθαι-ασθεισαν	Ιστ-αιμην -αται -αισθην -αισθων -αιμεθαι-αισθει-αται	Ιστ-αιμην -αται -αισθην -αισθων -αιμεθαι-αισθεισαν	Ιστ-αιμην -αται -αισθην -αισθων -αιμεθαι-αισθεισαν

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect, like the Passive.

SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN $\mu\cdot\mu$.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Inf. Part.
Pres.	S. ရှိသူမှ -နှင့် ဘုရား စမိတ်-တိ (စီ) -ဒါ့၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု ဒါ့လှု စမိတ်-တိ P. -ဒုမေသ-နှင့် ဘုရား စမိတ်-တိ	S. စမိတ်-တိ (စီ) -ဒါ့၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု စမိတ်-တိ P. -ဒါ့ စမိတ်-တိ	S. စမိတ်-တိ (စီ) -ဒါ့၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု စမိတ်-တိ P. -ဒါ့ စမိတ်-တိ	S. စမိတ်-တိ (စီ) -ဒါ့၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု စမိတ်-တိ P. -ဒါ့ စမိတ်-တိ	S. စမိတ်-တိ (စီ) -ဒါ့၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု စမိတ်-တိ P. -ဒါ့ စမိတ်-တိ
Imp.	S. ပါမိ-တု-ဘုရား D. -ဒါ့လှု-ဘုရား P. -ဒုမေသ-နှင့် ဘုရား	S. ပါမိ-တု-ဘုရား D. -ဒါ့လှု-ဘုရား P. -ဒုမေသ-နှင့် ဘုရား	S. ပါမိ-တု-ဘုရား D. -ဒါ့လှု-ဘုရား P. -ဒုမေသ-နှင့် ဘုရား	S. ပါမိ-တု-ဘုရား D. -ဒါ့လှု-ဘုရား P. -ဒုမေသ-နှင့် ဘုရား	S. ပါမိ-တု-ဘုရား D. -ဒါ့လှု-ဘုရား P. -ဒုမေသ-နှင့် ဘုရား
2d A.O.	S. ဒီ-ဘုရား -နှင့် -ဘုရား ဒိုး (ဒိုး) -ဒီး၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု-ဒိုး P. -ဒုမေသ-ဒိုး-နှင့်	S. ဒိုး (ဒိုး) -ဒီး၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု ဒိုး P. -ဒိုး နှင့်	S. ဒိုး (ဒိုး) -ဒီး၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု ဒိုး P. -ဒိုး နှင့်	S. ဒိုး (ဒိုး) -ဒီး၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု ဒိုး P. -ဒိုး နှင့်	S. ဒိုး (ဒိုး) -ဒီး၊ D. -ဒါ့လှု ဒိုး P. -ဒိုး နှင့်

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres.	S. tau-εμαι-εσαι-ειςαι D. -εμεθαι-εσθαι-εισθαι P. -εμεται-εσται-ειγαι	ταυ-εμαι (ει) -εσθαι -εσθαι	ταυ-εμηνην (ει) -εσθαι -εσθαι	ταυ-εμηνην (ει) -εσθαι -εσθαι	ταυ-εμηνην (ει) -εσθαι -εσθαι
Imp.	S. ειται-εμαι-εσαι-εισαι D. -εμεται-εμηνην-εσθαι-εισθαι	ειται -εμεται	ειται -εμηνην	ειται -εσθαι	ειται -εμηνην

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

S.	- କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ-ରୋ-କ୍ଷୋ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (ଥାନ୍)	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ
D.	- କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ-ରୋ-କ୍ଷୋ-କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ
P.	- କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ-ରୋ-କ୍ଷୋ-କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୁଖ

THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN $\mu.$. ACTIVE VOICE

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infin. Part.
Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμι -υς -υσι D. -ύλον-ύλον P. -υμεν-ύλε-ύσι	ζεύγν-υθι-ύλω -ύλην-ύτων υτε-ύτωσαιν	ζευγνέναι ζευγνός
Im.	S. ζεύγν-υν-υσ-υ D. ζεύγν-υλον-ύλην P. ζεύγν-υμεν-ύλε-υσαιν		

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμαι-υσαι-ύλαι D. -ύμεθον -υσθον-υσθον P. -ύμεθα -υσθε -υνλαι	ζεύγν-υσο -ύσθω -υσθον-ύσθων -υσθε -ύσθωσαν	ζεύγνυσθαι ζευγνύμενος
Im.	S. ζευγν-ύμην-υσο-ύλο D. ίμεθον-υσθον-ύσθην P. ίμεθα-υσθε -υνλο		

LESSON ON VERBS IN μι.

First Conjugation.

Τρεῖς κρατήρας ἵστασαν οἱ Ἐλληνες ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ.

Ο Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὗτος ἵστηκεν.

Ιτειοι τὰδέ ἄρμασι ἵστηκαν. Ἐκβλυσσε στῆνας τὸ ἄρμα.
Σύνηθες δὲν τοῖς Ρωμαίοις τούς τε βασιλεῖς καὶ τὰς ἄλλας
ἀρχὰς καθιστάντας ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τοῦ Ἀρεως.

Ἄριστῶντι Διογένει ἐν αγορᾷ οἱ περιεστῶτες συνεχῶς
ἔλεγον· κύον, κύον· δέ, ὑμεῖς, εἰπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἱ μὲν ἀριστάντα
περιεστήκατε.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθιστᾶσι θρόνους, οἱ μέγιστον δύνανται
εὑδενὶ γάρ οὐ πανιστάντας πλὴν βασιλεῖς καὶ θρόνου.

(1) αριστάνω. (2) δυναμαι.

Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασθε φέρετεν.

"Οτι ἄνευ φιλίας συνουσία (ἐστί) οὐδεμία, τάντες ἐπίσταμεν αὐτόν α.¹

Θησαυρὸς μήγας ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς φίλος τῷ καὶ τηρησαί τοῦτον ἐπίσταμεν ω.²

Κακολογίας ἀφίστασθε, ἐπαίνετε³ μᾶλλον ταντας ἀνθρώπους.

Second Conjugation.

Τοῦτον τὸν νόμον δὲ Θέος τέ θεικόν εἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λαβεῖ.⁴

Οι παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν⁵ ὁδολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθησαν.

Φασὶ τοὺς Φοίνικας οὐκ ἔξι ἀρχῆς εύρειν⁶ τὰ γράμματα, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τύπους μεταθέτουσι μεταθέτουσι μόνον.

Αἴσωπος ἔλεγεν· Δύνα πήρας ἡμεῖς φέρομεν, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν· καὶ εἰς τὴν ἔμπροσθεν ἀποτίθετε μεταθέτεν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀμαρτήματα, εἰς δὲ τὴν ὀπισθεν τὰ ἀστιῶν· διὸ οὐδὲ καθορῶμεν αὐτά.

Πολλοὶ νομοθέταις ἔθηκαν νόμους, ἵνα ἐξαπαλῶται⁷ τὸν δῆμον.

Οὖλος δὲ ἀνθρώπος ὅλην ἀναπίστατο τὴν πόλιν τῆς αἰσχύνης καὶ ἀπιστίας.

Οἱ Πιτταχός, τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν Μίσυληναίων δέκα ἑτη κατασχών καὶ εἰς τάξιν αγαγῶν⁸ τὸ πολίτευμα, κατέθετο αὐτὴν.

Παυσανίας, δὲ Δακεδαιμόνιος συντίθετο φιλίαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα.

(1) ἀπίσταμαι. (2) ἀπαινέω. (3) λαμβάνω. (4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) εὐρίσκω. (6) ἐξαπαλάω. (7) ἄγω.

Third Conjugation.

Οὐδὲν ἄνευ πόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις.
 Ἡ δωρσά, ἡν ὑμεῖς ἐδοίτε αὐτοῖς ἣν μεγάλη.
 Μή λέγε, τί δώσεις· μὴ δίδωσι γὰρ διέγων.
 Κρίσει δικαίας καὶ δίδου καὶ λάμβανε.
 Δίσ τὴν χεῖρά μοι. Δίδοιτε καὶ δοθήσεταις ὑμῖν.
 Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεισάντες τῶν Βυζαντίων προδοῦναι την πόλιν.
 Ἀπαν δῶρον, εἰ καὶ μίκρον ἦ, μέγιστόν ἐστιν, εἰ μετ' εὐνοίας
 δίδῷς.

Οὔτες ἐστίν ἀνθρώπων, ὁ Ζεὺς μὴ κακὰ πολλὰ δίδῷ.
 Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ισχύει φθόνος.
 Θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ισχύει πόνος.
 Νόμος ἡν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ 'Ολύμπια² νικήσαντι³ δραχμαὶ⁴
 πεντακοσίαι διδόσθαι.
 Νόμος ἡν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ κομίσαντι⁴ λέκον πέντε δραχμαὶς
 διδοσθαι.

Αλέξανδρος, ὅτε εἶλε τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων πόλιν, διέδοτο
 τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.

Fourth Conjugation.

Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείχνυσιν μόνος.
 Ἐκεῖνοι καλέσαντες τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν νόμον αὐτῷ δικιάνην.
 Ο χρόνος δείχνεις τὰς κακότητας τῶν ἀνθρώπων.
 Ναὸς τῆς Παλλάδος ἐν Ρώμῃ δείχνεις ταῖς ερόσοις τῆς
 ἀγορᾶς.

(1) πείθω. (2) in the Olympic games. (3) νικάω. (4) κειμένω.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present. Τιω, λεγω, γραφω, χρινω. Thou honorest, he says, we write, they judge.

Ἐκεινος ἀκουω. Ἀγαπη τας ἐλπιδων. He hears. Love hopes all things.

Imperfect. Ἀκουω, τρέχω, βλεπω, δδω, νικτω, πιστευω. I was hearing, thou wast running, he was looking, we were singing, ye were washing, they were believing.

Ἐγω φυλασσω, ἔκεινος λεγω, στρατιωτης διωκω. We were watching, they were speaking, the soldiers were pursuing.

First Future. Βλεπω, διωκω, δγω, πλεκω, ἀρπαζω, ιστημι. I shall see, thou shalt pursue, we shall go, ye shall weave, they shall seize, he shall place.

Συ διδασκω, ἐγω γραφω ἐπιστολη. Ye will teach, we shall write a letter.

First Aorist. Θαυμαζω, λουω, δδω, πεμπω. They wondered, he washed, we sung, ye sent.

Ἐκεινος σωζω συ, ἐγω διδωμι οὐτος. He saved you, we gave those things.

Perfect. Βαλλω, βλεπω, χρινω, πρασσω, διδωμι. I have thrown, thou hast seen, he hath judged, ye have done, they have given.

Συ πεμπω, χειρ χειρ νικτω. Ye have sent, hand has washed hand.

Pluperfect. Ἀγω, γραφω, τριβω, στελλω, διδασκω, δδω. I had led, ye had written, he had rubbed, we had sent, ye had taught, they had sung.

Συ γραψα, ἤγω τυπίω.

Ye had written, we had struck.

Second Aorist. Τυπτω, φευγω, λειτω, πρασσω.

They struck, we fled, thou left, ye did.

Πας φευγω, τρετω πολυς χρυσος.

They all fled, gold turns many men.

Ἐγω λεγω και πρασσω οὐλος.

We spoke and did these things.

PRESENT.

Ο Αιγυπτιος ταφρχεων δι νεκρος.

The Egyptians embalm their dead.

Οὐκοτε λεγω ήδυς, αλλα κακίζω.

Thou never speakest pleasant things, but reproachest.

Φευγω ή εχθρα δι πονερος, διωκω ή φιλα δι χρηστος.

We flee the enmity of the wicked, and pursue the friendship of the good.

Εαν δικαιονεω¹ μανθανω διτιμελως.

If boys are wise, they learn diligently.

Το θειον συ φυλαττω, διηρησαν δι δικαιοει πραγτω.¹

The deity guards you, O men, if ye do right.

Παραμενω ιως αν διδελφος ήκω.¹

I remain until the (two) brothers come.

Φιλος, δινυτω³ ταχεως χαλεπος πονος.

O friend, mayest thou quickly dispatch the severe labors.

Τις δι πιστω³ ψευστης;

Who would trust a liar?

Τιμω⁴ έκαστος δι καλος⁵ και δι δληθης⁵ και μισω⁴ δι αισχρος⁵ και το ψευδος.

Let each one honor the honorable and true, and hate the base and false.

Ζηλοω⁴ δι εσθλος ανηρ.

Emulate the good man.

(1) Subj: pres: (2) Neu: plu: (3) Opt: pres:
(4) Imperative. (5) Neu: sing.

Δεις διγρυπτειν¹ και πονειν¹. | It is necessary to watch and labor.

IMPERFECT.

'Ο 'Αθηναίος ἔχω δέκα 'Αρχῶν (-οντος). | The Athenians had ten Archons.
 'Ο Κρητις (-ητος) καλεινω δ παις (-δος) μανθανω¹ δ νομος. | The Cretans commanded the children to learn the laws.
 'Αριστειδης και Θεμιστοκλης στασιαζω³, ετι ων² παις. | Aristides and Themistocles contended, yet being children.

PERFECT.

'Αρχιτιμος ἔμιλα δ ἔπειτα σοφος γραφω. | Architimus has written a conversation of the seven wise men.
 'Ο ἀγαθος ἀνηρ η ἔμενον γνωμην ὑποτασσω δ διοικων³ δ ὄλος.⁴ | The good man has submitted his own judgment to him who rules all things.
 Διογηνης θαυμαζω⁵ δ ρητωρ⁶ (-ορος) μεν σπουδαζω⁷ λεγω⁸ δ δικαιος,⁴ πραττω⁶ δε ούδαμως. | Diogenes wondered that orators were diligent to say right things, but not at all to do them.
 'Ο ἀνηρ (ανδρος) ούτος η σοφια⁹ θαυμαζω.. | I have admired the wisdom of these men.

PLUPERFECT.

'Ο Πολεμων κατα πας⁴ ζηλων | Polemon, in every thing, had emulated Zenocrates.

(1) Infin. (2) Dual. (3) Dative part: (4) Neu: p.u: (5) Imperf: (6) Acc: plu: (7) Infin: perf: (8) Infin: pres: (9) Accus: sing:

Ο Φιλαδέλφος τελεόδεξω	Philadelphia had been careful to do all things diligently.
ταξ ¹ πράγτω επιμελως.	
Μενεδήμος μεν Ζενοκρατης	Menedemus despised Zenocrates, but had admired
(-ου) καταφρονεω, ² δὲ Στίλ- πων (ονος) θαυμαζω.	Stilpon.
Ο φίλος ἡ ἐπιστολη ἀποστελ- λω προ ἡ ἀφίξις ³ (-εως) αὐ- του.	The friend had sent the letter before his coming.

FIRST FUTURE.

Οὐ καταισχυνω ὄπλον διερος, οὐδ' ἔγκαταλειπω διαραστα- της (-ου).	I will not dishonor the sacred arms, nor desert my comrade.
Ο σκουδαιος πράγτω οὐδεις ⁴ ἀποστος.	The diligent man will do nothing out of its place.
Τις ἔκεινος φίλων διε ταυτου διημαζω;	Who will love those who shall dishonor themselves?
Διγεταν δι Κυριος δι θεος διγω.	Thou shalt love the Lord thy God.
Ο ασθενης ειδαιμονιζω διηγης (εος-ουε).	The sick will praise the healthy.
Τις ἀγγειλλω δι πατρις (-ιδος) το διτυχημα;	Who shall announce to his country the misfortune?

FIRST AORIST.

Οὐ τωποτε διγω ὑπομενω τοσου- τος χειμων (ονος).	Never did I endure such a storm.
Θεμιστοκλης χωριον τωλεω, ⁵ κελευων κηρυγγω, ⁶ διτι και γειτ- ου (-ονος) χρηστος διχω. ⁷	Themistocles selling a farm, ordered to proclaim that it has a good neighbour.

(1) Acc: plu: neu: (2) Imperf: (3) Gen:
 (4) Neu: sing: (5) Pres: Part: (6) Infin: pres:
 (7) Pres: .

Μη δίκη δικαῖω, ¹ πρὶν αἱρεῖς μυθὸς ακουω. ¹	Thou shouldst not render judgment before thou hast heard the story of both.
Χαλεπός (ἐστι) διακρινω ² ὁ κο- λαῖς (-ακος) καὶ ὁ φίλος.	It is hard to distinguish a flatterer and a friend.
Διονυσίος συλλαβεῖ τας ὁ θησαυ- ρος.	Dionysius carried away all the treasures.
Δεινοχραγης Ἀλεξανδρεια κτι- ζω κατα σχῆμα χλωρίς (-ιδος) Μακεδονίκος.	Dinocrates built Alexandria after the form of a Macedonian cloak.
Πωλεῖς τας ὁσος ὁχιῶ.	Sell all whatsoever thou hast.

SECOND AORIST.

Οὐδεὶς δανακός φευγεῖ.	No one escaped death.
Θυμός λειτεῖ ὁστεον.	The spirit left the bones.
Χρυσός τρεπεῖ πολυς.	Gold turned many.
Μη τις δολος ἔχω κτείνω. ⁵	Lest some snare kill me.
Ἐσαῖς αὐτος ἔκφευγε. ⁷	Suffer them to flee.
Οὐκ θελεῖς λειτεῖς ὁ ἵππος.	He would not leave the horses.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present. Ἀγαπαῖς, θαυμαῖς, δικαῖω, τυπτεῖς, κολαῖς, λειτεῖς, ακουεῖς.	I am loved, thou art admir- ed, he is struck, we are punished, ye are left, they are heard.
---	--

(1) Subj: 1st Aor: (2) Gen: dual: (3) Infin:
pres: (4) Imper: 1st Aor: (5) Subj: 2d Aor:
(6) Imper: 1st Aor: (7) Infin. 2d Aor: (8) Imperf.
(9) Infin: 2d Aor:

Imperf. Λειτω, τιω, εργασσω, εωζω, διωκω, πεμπω.

I was left, he was honored, it was done, we were saved, ye were pursued, they were sent.

First Future. Βλεπω, χρηνω, γραφω, θυω πιστευω, ση φιλασσω, οκεινος στελλω.

I shall be seen, thou shalt be judged, it shall be written, we shall be believed, ye shall be watched, they shall be sent.

Perfect. Διδασκω, διδωμι, τιδημι, δεικνυμι, σφαλλω, πεμψω.

I have been taught, thou hast been given, he has been placed, we have been shown, ye have been uprooted, they have been sent.

Pluperfect. τιω, στελλω, γραφω, αρταζω, βλαστω, λιω.

I had been honored, thou hadst been sent, it had been written, we had been seized, ye had been hurt, they had been unbound.

First Aorist. Φυλασσω, νητω, τυπτω, δχουω, λειτω, εωζω.

I was watched, thou wast washed, he was struck, we were heard, ye were left, they were saved.

PRESENT.

Δομος ταρασσω.

The house is disturbed.

Ανηρ (-ορος) χαρακτηρ ειχ λογος¹ γνωριζω.

A man's character is known by his word.

Ο κακος βουλομαι ο αγαθος δομικεω.²

The bad wish the good to be injured.

Ο δραπτης (-ου) καν μη διω- χω,³ φοβεω.

Runaways even if they are not pursued are afraid.

(1) Genit: sing: (2) Infin: (3) Subj:

Οὗτος δοκιμαζώ¹ τρωγον. | Let these be judged first.

IMPERFECT.

Ο 'Αθηναίος βλαστεω μαλα. The Athenians were injured greatly.
 Ο Περσης (-ον, μισω και) The Persians were hated
 καταφρονεω. and despised.
 Πυθαγορας ταρα i Κροτωνα- Pythagoras was honored
 της² (-ου) τιμων. by Crotonians.

PERFECT.

Εις ζημια δριζω πας.³ One punishment has been established for all.
 Λιγυαττιος⁴ το τυρ νομιζω δηρι- By the Egyptians fire was thought to be a living animal.
 ον είμι ζμιψυχος.
 Ω διγω,⁴ ως ιθριζω. O me, how have we been insulted.

FIRST AORIST.

Ο 'Αθηναίος ταρασσω. The Athenians were thrown into confusion.
 Επειδη διγγελλω, δεισισω.⁵ When it was announced, they disbelieved.
 Μη χρινω,⁶ ινα μη χρινω.⁷ Judge not, that ye be not judged.
 Εύφραινω,⁸ ιδνος (σοε-ους). Rejoice, ye gentiles.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ἐξενος καλεω νιος ο θεος. They shall be called sons of God.

(1) Imper: (2) Dative. (3) Dative plu: (4) Dative sing: (5) Imperf: act: (6) Imper: pres: act: (7) Subj: pass: Imperf. (8) Imperative

'Ος μὲλλω ¹ προφέτω, μη προ- λεγω ² διποτυχω ³ γαρ γελω. Αἰδομαι ⁴ σεαυτου, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχυνω.	What you are about to do foretell not, for if unsuc- cessful you will be laugh- ed at. Reverence thyself, and thou shalt not be brought to shame.
---	---

SECOND AORIST.

'Ο βασιλευς σφασσω, και πας ἡ Μακεδονικης δυναμις κατα- χοττεω.	The king was killed, and all the Macedonian force was cut off.
Πλατω θαπτω ⁵ εν' Ακαδημα.	Plato was buried in Aca- deme.
Αργω η Ισις (-ιος) θαπτω, και το. Μεμφις. ⁶	They say that Isis was bu- ried near Memphis.

(1) Pres : act: (2) Pres : Imper : act: (3) Pres :
act : part: (4) Imper : (5) 2d Aor : ἐτάφην. (6) Μεμ-
φις-ιος.

VOCABULARY.

A

Ἄγαθ-ός, ἡ, ὁν, good.
 ἀγαπ-άω, ὥ, ἡσω, ἡγάπηκα,
 to love. From
 ἀγάπ-η-ης. f. 1. love.
 ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὁν, beloved.
 ἀγγελ-ος, ου. com. 2. an an-
 gel; a messenger.
 ἀγέλ-η, ης. f. 1. a herd,
 flock.
 Ἀγησιλαος, ον. m. 2. Agesi-
 laus.
 ἄγι-ος, α, ον. holy.
 Αγ-ις, ιδος. m. 3. Agis.
 ἄγκυρ-α, ας. f. 1. an an-
 chor.
 ἄγνοια-α, ας. f. 1. ignorance;
 from ἀγνοέω, not to know.
 ἀγορά, ας. f. 1. a market-
 place.
 ἀγορ-άζω, ἀσω, ἡγόρασα. to
 buy; from ἀγορά.
 ἄγριος, α, ον. wild, rough;
 from ἀγρός, a field.
 ἄγρονυ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj.
 wakeful; from ἄγρος.
 ἄγω, ἄγω, ἤχα; to go, to
 lead; 2. a. ἤγραψεν. part.

ἀγαγών, by Att. redup. for
 ἀγων.
 ἀγωνί-ζω—ζομας, f. σομας
 ἡγώνισμα, to contend; strug-
 gle; imperf. ἡγωνιζόμην, ον,
 ετο; from ἀγων, a contest.
 ἀδελφ-η, ης. f. 1. a sister.
 ἀδελφ-ος, ου. m. 2. a brother.
 ἀδεως, adv. without fear.
 ἀδικ-έω, ὥ, ἡσω, ἡδίκηκα, to
 do injustice, from α not, and
 δίκη, right.
 ἀδικ-ι-α, ας. f. 1. injustice.
 ἀδικ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. unjust.
 ἀδύνατ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. im-
 possible.
 ἀδω, ḥσω, ἥχα. to sing.
 ἀσι, adv. always.
 ἀνηρ, ἀσπας. m. 3. the air (or
 atmosphere); from ἄω, to
 blow.
 ἀνάργαλ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. im-
 mortal; from α not and ἀ-
 γαλος.
 Ἀθην-η, ας. f. 1. Minerva.
 Ἀθην-αι, ον. f. 1. pl. Athens.
 Ἀθηναι-ος, ον. m. 2. an Athe-
 nian.
 ἀθλητ-ης, ου. m. 2. a. wres-
 tle; 2. a. ἤγραψεν. part.

λεπτός, α, ον. wretched.	διάνδυτος, ον. g. ον. adj. safe, free from danger ; from <i>α</i> not and <i>χίνδυνος</i> .
Αἰγυπτιός, ον, g. ον. adj. Egyptian.	δημάρχω, σω, δημαρχα ; to bloom.
Αἰγυπτίος, ον. f. 2. Egypt.	δικού-ω, σω, δηκουχα, to hear ; imperf. δηκουν, perf. m. δική χωα.
αἷμα-α, ατος, n. 3. blood.	δηρίς, ίδος. f. 3. a locust.
αἴγος, αιγός, f. 3. a she-goat.	ἄκρον, ον. n. 2. a summit, the top.
αἰρετώτερος, α, ον, more de-	ἄκρος, α, ον. adj. high, lofty.
irable ; comp. of αἰρέσθ.	Ἄκται-ων, ωνος. m. 3. Actae-
αἰρέω, ήσω, δηρηκα, to take, seize ; 2. f. δηλῶ, 2. a. εἰλον.	on.
αἴρω, αρῶ, δηρωα, to take away, kill.	δηλαχοεί-α, ας. f. 1. boasting.
αἰσχρός, α, ον. base, shameful ; from αἰσχος, shame.	ἄλας, δηλαλος ; n. 3. salt ; from δηλς.
αἰσχρῶς, adv. basely.	δηλγ-έω, ώ. f. ήσω, δηλγηκα ; to be in pain, to be grieved.
αἰσχύνη, ης, f. 1. shame, disgrace.	From
αἰσχύνω, ώ, δησχυγκα, to shame, disgrace ; αἰσχύνομαι, to be ashamed of, to reverence.	ἄλγος, οσ. n. 3. pain, grief.
Αἴσωπος, ον. m. 2. <i>Aesop</i> .	δηλειρυ-ών, όνος. com. 3. a cock or hen ; from <i>α</i> not and λέχιρον, a bed.
αἰτέω, ώ, ήσω, δητηκα, to ask.	Άλεξανδρός, ον. m. 2. Alexander.
αἴτι-α, ας. f. 1. a cause, a reason.	δηλητεί-α, ας. f. 1. truth.
αἰτι-άρματα, δημαι, ασφατα, γήια-μαι, to accuse, blame.	δηληθής, ες, g. οσ. adj. true.
αἰών, άνος, m. 3. an age, eter-	δηληθιν-ός, ή, ον. true, certain.
nity.	άληθας. adv. truly.
αἰώνιος, ον. g. ον. adj. and	άλι-θές, οσ. m. 3. a fisherman ; from δηλς.
αἰώνιος, α, ον. eternal.	Άλκανθάδης, ον. m. 1. Alcibiades.
αἰώνιαρχος, ον. g. ον. adj. un-	δηλχιμ-ός, η, ον. strong, from δηλχή, strength.
clean.	

ἀλλ' and ἀλλά, conj. but.	to bring back word; from <i>dvá</i> and <i>dyygélλω</i> .
ἀλλάχλ-ων, <i>ων</i> , <i>wv.</i> g. pl. pron.	
(nom. wanting) one another.	<i>dnaygká-2ω</i> , <i>σω</i> , ἡκάγκακα, to compel; from <i>dnaygkη</i> , necessity.
ἀλλ-ος, <i>η</i> , <i>ε.</i> pron. other.	<i>dnaygkai-ος</i> , <i>α</i> , ov. necessary.
ἀλλότρι-ος, <i>α</i> , ov. of others.	<i>dn-éρχομαι</i> , <i>ελεύσομαι</i> , 2. a. act. <i>dnérl̄nōv</i> ; to arrive at.
ἀλογ-ος, <i>ον</i> , g. ov. adj. desti-	<i>dnaiðsi-α</i> , <i>ας</i> . f. 1. impu-
tute of reason; from <i>a</i> not and <i>λόγος</i> .	dence.
ἀλς, ἀλός, f. 3. the sea, salt.	<i>dnaiρ-έω</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>dnérhka</i> , 2. a.
ἀμαδίσται-ος, <i>ον</i> , g. ov. adj.	<i>m. dnseiλόμην</i> , to take away,
most ignorant; super. of	from <i>dvá</i> and <i>alréw</i> .
ἀμαθής, illiterate.	
ἀμάρτημ-α, <i>αιος</i> . n. 3. a fault,	<i>dnatíμηλη-μι</i> , <i>σω</i> , to fill.
sin, error.	<i>dnatéll-ω</i> , <i>λῶ</i> , <i>ávaléllalxa</i> ;
ἀμαρτί-α, <i>ας</i> . f. 1. a sin,	to rise up; from <i>dvá</i> and <i>réllω</i> .
fault.	
Ἀμινᾶ-ος, <i>α</i> , ov. Aminæan.	<i>dnaférw</i> , <i>dvóisw</i> , to bear away.
ἀμελ-έω, <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>ήμέληκα</i> ; to	<i>dnôrâpōd-ον</i> , ov. n. 2. a slave.
neglect.	<i>ánôrēi-ος</i> , <i>α</i> , ov. brave, man-like; from <i>dnép</i> .
ἀμεσή; adv. without reward.	<i>ánsmi-ος</i> , ov. m. 2. the wind.
ἀμν-ός, <i>οῦ</i> . m. 2. a lamb.	<i>ánsv</i> , adv. without, except.
ἄμπελ-ος, <i>ου</i> . f. 2. a vine.	<i>dn-ήρ</i> , <i>έρος</i> , <i>δρός</i> , m. 3. a man.
ἀμπελ-ών, <i>ῶνος</i> , m. 3. a vine-	<i>ánDos</i> , <i>εος</i> . n. 3. a flower.
yard.	<i>dnDwrti-ος</i> , <i>η</i> , ov. human.
ἀμωμ-ός, <i>ον</i> , g. ov. adj. blame-	<i>ánDwrti-ον</i> , ov. m. 2. a man.
less.	<i>dn-áw</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ησω</i> , to afflict.
· <i>dn</i> , conj. if. It sometimes	<i>dnérl̄-ος</i> , <i>ον</i> , g. ov. adj. weak-
gives the verb connected	-minded, from <i>a</i> not and <i>neow</i> , to think.
with it the meaning of	
<i>could</i> , <i>would</i> , <i>might</i> , &c.	
<i>dná</i> , prep. by, through, with.	<i>dnli</i> and <i>dnv'</i> . prep. for.
<i>dn-éainw</i> , <i>βήσομαι</i> , <i>βέβηκα</i> ;	<i>dnliγrāp-ω</i> , <i>ψω</i> , <i>γέγραψα</i> , to
to ascend; from <i>dvá</i> and	write back.
<i>βainw</i> .	<i>dnvseis-ω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , to oppose.
<i>dnaygél-λω</i> , <i>λῶ</i> , <i>ανίγγελκα</i> ;	

ἀνήρ-ον, ον. n. 2. a cave, den.	ἀπο-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to restore ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>δί-δωμι</i> .
ἀνωθεν, adv. above.	
ἀνωφελ-ής, ος, γ. ἕος. adj. un- profitable.	
ἀξι-ος, α, ον. worthy, of the value of.	ἀποθνήσκω, fut. <i>ἀποθανεῖμαι</i> , perf. <i>ἀποθένηκα</i> , 2. aor. ἔσθανον, to die away, to die, to be put to death ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>θνήσκω</i> .
ἀπαγγελ-ι-α, ας. f. 1. good ti- dings, information.	
ἀπαιδεύ-ος, ον, γ. ον. adj. il- literate.	ἀπο-κτείνω, κτενῶ, <i>ἀπεκτείνω</i> , and <i>ἀπεκτείγω</i> , 2. a. <i>ἀπεκτεί- νον</i> , to kill.
ἀπ-ας, ασα, ον. every one, all.	
ἀπάλ-η, ης. f. 1. fraud, decep- tion.	ἀπο-λαύνω, λαύσω, λειλαύω, to enjoy ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>λαύνω</i> , to enjoy.
ἀπειδ-ής, ος, γ. ἕος. adj. diso- bedient.	ἀπο-λείπω, λείψω, λελείφα, to leave, forsake ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>λείπω</i> .
ἀπειρατ-ος, ον, γ. ον. not tempted, from <i>α</i> and <i>πειράω</i> , to try.	ἀπό-ειρ-α, ας, f. 1. a trial.
ἀπέ-χω, ξω. pres. pass. <i>ἀπέ- χομαι</i> , to abstain ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>ἔχω</i> .	ἀπο-πλέω, πλέύσω, πέπλευκα, to sail away from. Th. πλέω.
ἀπιστί-α, ας, f. 1. unbelief.	ἀπο-έσω, έσω, to be in want ; from <i>α</i> not and <i>έρπειν</i> , a way.
ἀπλ-ός οὐς, ίη, ίον οὐν. (con- tracted) simple, without guile.	ἀπο-στέλλω, στέλλω, <i>ἀπέσταλκα</i> , 2. a. <i>ἀπέσταλων</i> , to send away.
ἀπλούστερ-ος, α, ον, more simple, compar. of <i>ἀπλοῦς</i> .	ἀποστολ-ος, ον. m. 2. an apos- tle, a messenger.
ἀπό or <i>ἀπ'</i> prep. from.	
ἀπο-βάλλω, βαλω, βέβληκα, 2. a. <i>ἀπέβαλον</i> ; to cast away, reject.	ἀπο-τίθημι, θήσω, τίθηκα, to put away ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>τίθημι</i> .
ἀπο-βλέπω, βλέψω, βέβληκα, to look upon ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>βλέπω</i> .	ἀπο-φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, to shew, explain ; from <i>ἀπό</i> and <i>φαίνω</i> .
ἀπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι, to receive from.	ἀπο-χωρέω, χωρήσω, κεχώρηκα,

to withdraw; from <i>ἀντί</i> and <i>χωρέω</i> , to yield.	<i>ἀρχω</i> , <i>ξω</i> , <i>ἡρχα</i> , to begin, govern; from <i>αρχή</i> .
<i>ἀπτω</i> , <i>ἀψω</i> , <i>ἥψα</i> , to light, kindle.	<i>ἀρχ-ων</i> , <i>οντος</i> , m. 3. a ruler.
<i>ἄρα</i> . adv. whether, truly.	<i>ἀσθεν-ής</i> , <i>ες</i> , g. <i>έος</i> . adj. impious.
<i>Ἄραστ-ης</i> , <i>ου</i> . m. 1. Aras- pes.	<i>ἀσθενει-α</i> , <i>ας</i> , f. 1. weakness.
<i>ἄργυρος</i> , <i>ου</i> . m. 2. silver.	<i>ἀσθενεστερ-ος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> . weaker; compar. of <i>ασθενής</i> .
<i>ἄργυρον</i> , <i>ον</i> . n. 2. money.	<i>ἀσθεν-έω</i> , <i>ω</i> , <i>ἥσω</i> , <i>ἡσθένηκα</i> , to be sick; from <i>α</i> not, and <i>σθένος</i> , strength.
<i>ἀρέσ-σκω</i> , <i>σω</i> , <i>ἥρεσκα</i> , to please.	<i>ἀσθεν-ής</i> , <i>ες</i> , g. <i>έος</i> . adj. weak.
<i>ἀρετ-ή</i> , <i>ῆς</i> . f. 1. virtue.	<i>Ἀσί-α</i> , <i>ας</i> . f. 1. Asia.
<i>Ἄρ-ης</i> , <i>εος</i> or <i>εως</i> , m. 3. Mars, war.	<i>ἀσμεν-ος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> . cheerful, joyful.
<i>Ἀριάδ-ηη</i> , <i>ηης</i> . f. 1. Ariadne.	<i>Ἀσσυρί-οι</i> , g. <i>ων</i> . m. 2. the Assyrians.
<i>ἀριθμ-έω</i> , <i>ω</i> , <i>ἥσω</i> , <i>ἥριθμηκα</i> , to count; from <i>ἀριθμός</i> , number.	<i>ἀστερο-η</i> , <i>ής</i> . f. 1. lightning.
<i>ἀριστ-άω</i> , <i>ω</i> , <i>ἥσω</i> , <i>ἥριστηκα</i> , to dine.	<i>ἀστ-ήρ</i> , <i>ερος</i> , m. 3. a star.
<i>ἀριστερ-ός</i> , <i>ά</i> , <i>όν</i> . left, left side.	<i>Ἀστυάγ-ης</i> , <i>εος</i> , <i>ους</i> , m. 3. Astyages.
<i>ἀριστ-ος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> . best, most excellent; superl. of <i>ἀγαθός</i> .	<i>ἀσφαλ-ής</i> , <i>ες</i> , g. <i>έος</i> , adj. safe.
<i>Ἀριστοτέλ-ης</i> , <i>εος</i> , <i>ους</i> . m. 3. Aristotle.	<i>ἀτιμ-ος</i> , <i>ον</i> , g. <i>έο</i> . adj. dishonored.
<i>Ἀρκάδι-ος</i> , <i>ου</i> . m. 2. an Arcadian.	<i>ἀτρωτ-ος</i> , <i>ων</i> , g. <i>έον</i> . adj. invulnerable, unwounded.
<i>ἀρμ-α</i> , <i>αρος</i> , n. 3. a chariot.	<i>ἀτυχ-ί-α</i> , <i>ας</i> , f. 1. misfortune; from <i>α</i> not, and <i>τύχη</i> .
<i>ἀρτά-ζω</i> , <i>σω</i> , <i>ἥρτακα</i> , to seize.	<i>αῦδι</i> for <i>αὐτόδι</i> , adv. there.
<i>Ἄρτεμ-ις</i> , <i>ιδος</i> . f. 3. Diana.	<i>αῦ-ος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> . dry, thirsty.
<i>ἄρτι</i> . adv. now, lately.	<i>αύτοῦ</i> for <i>ἐαυτοῦ</i> , of himself.
<i>ἄρτ-ος</i> , <i>ου</i> . m. 2. bread.	<i>αύτ-ός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ό</i> . pron. he, she, it.
<i>ἀρχ-ή</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , a beginning, power, a magistrate.	<i>ἀραιρ-έω</i> , <i>ω</i> , <i>ἥσω</i> , <i>ἀφέρηκα</i> , to take away; 2. a. act.
<i>ἀρχιερ-έις</i> , <i>έως</i> , m. 3. the chief priest.	
<i>ἀρχομαι</i> , <i>ἀρξομαι</i> , to begin.	

ἀφεῖλον, 2. a. mid. ἀφειλό-	2. (substantively) a barbarian.
μην; from ἀπό and αἰρέω.	
ἀφθαρτ-ός, ον, g. ον. adj. in-	Βαρ-ύς, εῖα, ύ, heavy, hard.
corruptable.	Βασιλεί-α, ας, f. 1. a king-
ἀφ-ικνέομαι, ικνοῦμαι, ἴξομαι,	dom.
τῆγμαι, 2. a. m. ἀφικόμην;	Βασιλ-ένς, ἕος, m. 3. a king.
to arrive at; from ἀπό and	Βασιλεύ-ω, σω, βεβασίλευχα,
ικνέομαι; to arrive.	to reign.
ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφέσταχα,	Βασιλικ-ός, ἡ, όν, kingly, roya-
to depart from, abstain	al.
from; from ἀπό and ἰστημι.	Βέβαι-ος, α, ον, firm; comp.
ἀφορ-άω, ἀσω, ἀφέωραχα; to	and super.
look upon; from ἀπό and	Βεβαιότατ-ος, α, ον, firmest.
ὁράω, to see.	Βεβαιότερ-ος, α, ον, firmer.
Αφροδί-η, ης. f. 1. Venus.	Βέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an arrow, a
ἀφρ-ων, ον, g. ονος. adj. fool-	dart.
ish, mad.	Βέλτιστ-ος, η, ον. best; su-
Αχαι-ός, ή, όν. Grecian.	perl. of ἀγαθός.
ἀχαρίστ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. un-	Βί-α, ας. f. 1. force, vio-
grateful; from α not, and	lence.
χάρις.	Βιβλί-ον, ον. n. 2. a little
	book.
B	Βίος, Βίου, ον. m. 2. an earthen
Βαθ-ύς, εῖα, ον. adj. deep,	vessel.
thick.	Βίος, Βίου, ον. m. 2. life.
Βαχτρίαν-ος, η, ον. Bactrian.	From which
Βάλλω, fut. Βαλῶ, βλήσω,	Βι-ώ, ω, ώσω, βεβίωχα, to
βιβλίωχα, to throw, cast;	live.
2. a. act. ἐβαλον.	Βλάπ-τω, ψω, βεβλαφα, to
Βαπτί-ζω, σω, βεβάπτιχα, to	hurt.
baptize, to wash; from Βάπ-	Βλέ-πω, ψω, βεβλεφα, to be-
τω.	hold.
Βάρβαρ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. bar-	Βουλεύ-ω, σω, βεβεύλευχα; to
barian; or Βάρβαρος, ον. m.	consult; from Βουλή.
	Βουλ-ή, ης, f. 1. will, coun-
	sel.

βούλ-ομαι, **ησομαι**, **βοβούλη-** from **γῆ** and **γάω**, to be born.

βοῦς, **βοός**, com. 3. an ox, **γίνομαι**, or **γίγνομαι**, **γενήσο-** cow, or bull.

βραδέως, adv. slowly, lazily. **μαι**, **γεγένημαι**, perf. m. **γέ-** **γονα**, 2. a. m. **ἐγενόμην**; to be born, to be, to be made, to happen, to become.

βρότ-ος, ou. m. a man, a mortal. **γινώσκω** or **γιγνώσκω**, **γνώσω**, **ἐγνωκα**, 2. a. act. **ἐγνων**, perf. pass. **ἐγνωσμαι**; to know, think, understand.

βρῶ-μα, **ατος**, n. 3. food, victuals. **γλυκί-ων**, ou, g. **ευος**. sweeter; comp. of **γλυκύς**.

Βυζαντι-ος, ou. m. 2. Byzantine.

Γ

Γαβρίηλ, (indec.) Gabriel.

Γάζ-α, **ας**, f. 1. Gaza.

Γαλιλαι-α, **ας**, f. 1. Galilee.

γάρ, conj. for.

γαστ-ήρ, **έρος**, (ρος) 3. the belly.

γαλ-άω, **σω**, **γεγέλακα**, to laugh.

γεναιων, adv. courageously.

γενε-ά, **ας**, f. 1. a generation.

γέν-ος, **εος**, n. 3. a kind, race; from **γίνομαι**, to be.

γεραιτερ-ος, **α**, **ον**, older (for

γειραιτερος) comp. of **γεραι-** **ές**, old.

γερ-ών, **ον**, g. **εντος**, adj. old.

γεωργ-ός, **οῦ**, m. 2. a hus- bandman.

γῆ, **γῆς**, f. 1. the earth, land.

Γηρυόν-ης, ou. m. 2. Geryon.

γίγ-ας, **αντος**, m. 3. a giant;

from **γῆ** and **γάω**, to be born.

γίνομαι, or **γίγνομαι**, **γενήσο-** **μαι**, **γεγένημαι**, perf. m. **γέ-** **γονα**, 2. a. m. **ἐγενόμην**; to be born, to be, to be made, to happen, to become.

γίνομαι, or **γιγνώσκω**, **γνώσω**, **ἐγνωκα**, 2. a. act. **ἐγνων**, perf. pass. **ἐγνωσμαι**; to know, think, understand.

γλαυκί-ων, ou, g. **ευος**. sweeter; comp. of **γλυκύς**.

γλῶσσ-η, **ης**, f. 1. a tongue.

γνώμ-η, **ης**, f. 1. an opinion, knowledge.

γνωρί-ζω, **σω**, **ἐγνώρικα**, to make known; from **γινώσ-** **κω**.

γνῶσ-ις, **εως**, f. 3. knowledge.

γνωστ-ός, **ή**, ou. known.

γον-εύς, **έως**, m. 3. a parent.

γόν-ος, ou. m. 2. offspring.

γράμμ-α, **ατος**, n. 3. a letter, epistle; from **γράφω**.

γραμματ-εύς, **έως**, m. 3. a scribe.

γράφ-ω, **ψω**, **γέγραφα**; to write.

γυμν-ός, **ή**, **όν**, naked.

γυναρχ-ός, **οῦ**, m. 2. a woman.

Δ

Δαιδαλ-ος, ou. m. 2. Deda-

γίγ-ας, **αντος**, m. 3. a giant;

δάκνω, δέξω, δέδηχα ; to bite.	διακόσι-οι, αι, α, two hundred ; from δις twice, and ἑκατόν, a hundred.
δάκρυ-ον, ου. n. 2. a tear.	διακρίνω, νῦ, διακρίκα, to distinguish ; from διά and κρίνω.
δακρύ-ώ, ίσω, δεδάκρυκα ; to weep ; from δάκρυ, a tear.	διαλυσ-ις, εως, f. 3. dissolution.
Δαρεί-ος, ου. m. 2. Darius.	διαμερίνω, νῦ, διαμερίνηκα ; to remain ; from διά and μέρη.
δέ, conj. but, yet.	διανέμω, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα ; to divide ; from διά and νέμω, to divide.
δεῖ, (impersonal) it behoves, ought.	διαν-ίω, ίσω, διήνυκα ; to perform ; from διά and ἀνύω, to finish.
δεῖγμ-α, αἰος, n. 3. an example.	διαπέμπω, ψω, διαπέμψα ; to send away ; from διά and πέμπω.
δείκνυμι, δείξω, δέδειχα, perf. pass. δεδειγματικα ; to show.	διατί, adv. why, wherefore.
δειλ-ός, ή, ίν, cowardly.	διαφέρω, διοίσω, 1. a. διήνεγκα ; to excel, differ from ; from διά and φέρω.
δεινός, ή, ίν, terrible.	διάφορ-ος, ον. adj. different, diverse ; from διαφέρω.
δεινώς, adv. terribly.	διαφυλ-άσσω, ἄξω, διαφυλά- κα ; to guard carefully ; from διά and φυλάσσω.
δεῖπν-ον, ου. n. 2. a supper.	διδαχ-ίς, ή, ίν. taught.
δέκα, adj. (not decl.) ten.	διδάσκαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a mas- ter ; teacher. From
δέκατ-ος, η, ον, the tenth.	διδάσκω, ξω, δεδίδαχα ; to teach, instruct.
δένδρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a tree.	δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα ; to give, and τιθημι.
δεξι-ός, ά, ίν. right.	
δεσπότ-ης, ου. m. 1. a master.	
δέχ-χομαι, -ξομαι, -δεγματικα ; to take, receive.	
δη. adv. truly, but, more over.	
δῆμο-ος, ου. m. 2. the people.	
Δημοσθέν-ης, εος, ους, m. 3. Demosthenes.	
διά. prep. of, though, by.	
διάβασ-ις, εως, f. 3. a passage, ford ; from διά and βαίνω, to go.	
διαδήκη, ης. f. 1. a testament, covenant ; from διά and τιθημι.	

δίκαι-ος, α, ον. just. comp. and super.	δρῦς, δρυός, f. 3. an oak.
δίκαιοτερ-ος, η, ον. most just.	δύναμαι, 1. f. m. δυνήσομαι, to be able.
δίκαιοτερ-ος, α, ον. more just.	δύναμις, εως, f. 3. power, strength.
διό, conj. therefore ; from διά δ', because of.	δυνατός, ἡ, ὁν. possible, able, strong.
Διογένης, ἑος, m. 3. Diogenes.	δύο, or Att. δύω, g. pl. δυῶν dat. δυσί, two.
διότι, conj. wherefore, be-cause.	δύσκολ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. difficult, hard.
Δίς, δίος, m. 3. Jupiter.	δύσμορφ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. de-formed ; from δύς, signifying <i>privation</i> , and μορφή, form.
διψάνω, ῥσω, δεδίψκα ; to be thirsty ; from δίψα, thirst.	δύσπολ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. disagreeable.
διώ-κω, ξω, δεδίωχα ; to pur-sue, drive away.	δύω—see δύο, two.
Δίων, ινος, m. 3. Dion.	δώδεκα, adj. (not decl.) twelve.
δοκεῖ, pres. impers. it seems.	δώρε-ά, ἄς. f. 1. a present.
δοκέω, ῥω, δόξω, δεδοχα, to seem, think.	δῶρον, ον. n. 2. a gift.
δοκιμά-ζω, σω, δεδοκίμακα ; to prove, try.	
δόλ-ος, ον. m. 2. deceit.	
δόξ-α, ης, f. 1. glory.	
δοξά-ζω, σω, δεδόξακα, to think, to glorify ; from δόκεω.	E
δότ-ηρ-ηρος, m. 3. a donor, a giver.	'Εάν, conj. if, unless ; from ο and άν.
δουλεί-α, ας, f. 1. servitude. From	ἴαυτ-οῦ, ἡς, ου. pron. of him-self.
δοῦλ-ος, ον. m. 2. a servant.	ἴγγι-ζω, σω, ἤγγικα, to approach, press forward.
δράκ-ων, οντης, m. 3. a dragon.	ἴγ-σιρω, ερῶ, ἤγερκα, to raise up, to excite.
δραχμ-ή, ἡς. f. 1. a drachm.	ἴγκράτει-α, ας, f. 1. temper-ance, restraint.
δρ-άω, ῥω, ἀσω, Inf. pres. δρῶν, to do.	

θύγρατ-ής, σε, g. τος. adj. tem- perate, moderate.	έκ. prep. of, from, out of.
θύγάρι-ον, ον. n. 2. an encomi- um, praise.	έκαστ-ος, η, ov. each, every one.
έγώ, εμοῦ or μοῦ. I. page 3.	έκατον-ός, ή, ὁν. the hun- dredth.
έθελ-ω, ησω, ηκα, to wish, to will, to be able.	έκβαλ-λω, ὥ, έκβεβληκα, to cast or drive out; from έκ and βάλλω.
έν-ος, σος, n. 3. a nation.	έκει, adv. there.
έν-ος, σος, n. 3. a custom.	έκεῖνος, η, ο, he, she, it; this, that.
εἰ, conj. if, though, since.	έκκλησί-α, ας. f. 1. an assem- bly, church; from έκ and καλέω, to call.
εἰ μή, conj. if not, unless.	έκκοπτ-ω, ϕω; to cut off; from έκ and κόπτω.
εἰδω, είδομαι, p. m. οἶδα, to see, to know; 2. a. εἰδόν and ίδον; part. 2. a. ιδόν; 2. a. m. ιδόμην, 2. a. m. Inf. ιδεσθαι.	έκλεγ-ω, ξω, έκλειτοχα, to choose, select. Hence έκλεγομαι, in mid. form, f. έκλεξμαι. 1. a. m. έξελεξά- μην, to choose out, elect.
εἴκοσι, adj. (not decl.) twen- ty.	έκλεκτ-ός, ή, ὁν, chosen.
εἰκ-ών, όνος, f. 3. an image.	έκ-πλέω, πλεύσω; to sail out of port; from έκ and πλέω, to sail.
Εἰμί; I am, see page 26.	έκτ-είνω, ενώ, έκτείνακα, to stretch out, extend.
εἰρήνη, η, ης, f. 1. peace.	έκτ-ός, ή, ὁν. sixth.
εἰς, prep. in, into, for, to.	έκφοβ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. fear- less; from έκ and φόβος, fear.
εἰς, μία, ἓν, one, page 17.	έλαχιστ-ος, η, ον. smallest; super. of έλαχύς, small.
εἰσ-έρχομαι; ηλεύσομαι, p. m. ελήλυθα, to come or go in, to enter; from εἰς and έρ- χομαι.	έλαλλ-όω, ωσω, ήλάλτηκα, to lessen; from έλαχύς έλαφρ-ός, ἀ, ὁν, light.
εἰσπίκτω, fut. εἰσπεσσοῦμαι, perf. εἰσπέπτωκα, 2 aor. εἰσέπεσον, to fall into, to rush upon, to attack; from εἰς and πίκτω.	
εἰσπιστεύ-ω, σω, εἰσπεπίστευκα, to believe in.	
εἰσω and έσω, prep. for εἰς, in; within.	

Ἐλε-ος, ου. m. 2. pity.	ἴνσκα or οἴνσκα or οἴνσκεν, adv. for, on account of.
Ἐλευθερί-α, ας, f. 1. freedom.	ἴννέα, adj. (not decl.) nine.
Ἐλευθερ-ος, α, ον, free. Hence is	ἴνοπλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. armed; from <i>ἴν</i> and <i>ὅπλον</i> , arms.
Ἐλευθερ-ώ, ὥ, ὡσω, ἡλευθερω- κα, to make free.	ἴνοχ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. liable to, in danger of; from <i>ἴν</i> and <i>ἴχω</i> .
Ἐλκύω, ἐλκύσω, 1. a. εἴλκων; to draw, drag.	ἴναιδα, adv. here, there.
Ἐλλά-ς, ἄδος, f. 3. Greece.	ἴντολ-ή, ἵς, f. 1. a command.
Ἐλλην-ες, ον. m. 3. pl. Greeks or Grecians; from	ἴνπιον, adv. before.
Ἐλληνη, ηνος, m. 3. Hellen. king of Thessaly.	ἴξ, prep. from; for <i>ἐκ</i> .
Ἐλλήσποντ-ος, ου. m. 2. the Hellespont.	ἴξαγγ-έλλω, ελῶ, ἐξάγγελκα, to proclaim abroad; from <i>ἐκ</i> and <i>ἀγγέλω</i> , to relate.
Ἐλλυτ-ής, ες, g. ος. adj. deficient.	ἴξαπατ-άω, ὥ, ήσω, ἐξηπάτηκα, to mislead; from <i>ἐκ</i> and <i>πατάω</i> , to deceive.
Ἐλπ-ίς, ιδος, f. 3. hope.	ἴξουσι-α, ας, f. 1. power.
Ἐμαυλ-οῦ, ἵς, ον. pron. of myself.	ἴξω, adv. out, abroad.
Ἐμβάλ-λω, ὥ, ἐμβέβληκα, 2. a. <i>ἐνέβαλον</i> , part. <i>ἐμβαλών</i> , to break into; from <i>ἐν</i> and <i>βάλλω</i> .	ἴξορ-ή, ἵς, f. 1. a feast.
Ἐμ-ός, ἵ, ον, pron. mine, or my.	ἴξπι' for <i>ἐπί</i> , prep. upon.
Ἐμπροσθεν, adv. before.	ἴπαγγελ-ί-α, ας, f. 1. a promise, declaration.
Ἐν, prep. in, upon, with.	ἴπαιν-άω, ὥ, ήσω, ἐπήνεκα and ηκα, to praise; from <i>αἴνος</i> , praise.
Ἐναντίον, adv. before.	ἴπαιν-ος, ου. m. 2. praise.
Ἐναντί-ος, α, ον, opposed.	Ἐπαμεινάνδας, ου. m. 1. Epanimonandas.
Ἐνδοξ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. honorable.	ἴπειδάν, adv. after that, since; for <i>ἴπειδή</i> <i>ἄν</i> .
Ἐνδυμ-α, αλος, n. 3. raiment.	ἴπειδή, adv. since if.
Ἐνδύν-ω, ίνδύσω, the same as <i>ἴνδύω</i> , to creep or steal into.	

ἐπί, prep. upon, above.	Ἐρμῆς, οῦ m. 1. Mercury.
ἐπιβλέπω, ὥ, ἐπιβλέπω, to look upon; from ἐπί and βλέπω.	Ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, p. m. ἦλυ- δα, Att. ἐλήλυθα, to come, go, 2. a. ἦλυθον, by sync. ἦλθον.
ἐπιγραφή, ἡ, f. 1. inscription; from ἐπί and γράφω.	ἐρωτάω, ὥ, ἡσω, ἐρώτηκα, to ask, to question.
ἐπιθυμία, ας, f. 1. a desire, lust; from ἐπί and θυμός, the mind.	ἐσθίω and ἐσθω, ισω, ἐσθίκα; to eat, devour.
ἐπικαλέσομαι, οῦμαι, f. ἐσθομαι, to call upon, invoke; from ἐπί and καλέω, to call.	ἐστέρα, ας, f. 1. evening.
ἐπιστάμαι, f. ἡσθομαι, to know, understand; from ἐπί and ισαμαι; or ισημη, to know.	Ἐσπερίδες, οῦ. f. 3. pl. Hes- perides.
ἐπιστήμη-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. skilful.	ἐσχατ-ος, η, ον, the last.
ἐπιστολή, ἡ, f. 1. an epistle, letter.	ἐσταίρ-ος, ου. m. 2. a friend.
ἐπιτίθειος, ον, g. ονος, adj. necessary, acc. pl. τα ἐπιτίθειοις, ον, g. ονος, adj. prepared, ready.	Ἐτεοκλῆς, ος, οῦ. m. 3. Eteocles.
ἐπομαι, θέμομαι, to follow; from ἐπω to go with.	Ἐτερος, α, ον, other, another.
ἐπω, (obsolete in pres.) to say, to relate, 1. a. τίτα, 2. a. εἰπον, εἰπεις, εἰπε.	Ἐτερι, adv. yet, still more.
ἐραστής, οῦ. m. 1. a friend.	ἐτομάζω, οω, ἐτομάχα, to prepare.
ἐργάζομαι, ἀσθομαι, ασθαι, to work, to do; from ἐργον.	Ἐτος, Ετος, n. 3. a year.
ἐργασία, ας, f. 1. a work.	εὐδαιμονίστατ-ος, η, ον, most happy; super. from εὐδαι- μων.
ἐργάτης, ον. m. 1. a laborer.	εὐδαιμονία, ας, f. 1. happiness.
ἐργον, ου, n. 2. a work.	εὐδαιμονίων, ον, g. ονος, adj. happy, fortunate.
ἐριφ-ος, ου. m. 2. a kid.	εὐδοκ-έω, οω, ἡσω, ηχα, to de- light in; to be well pleased with; from εὖ, well, and θε- κέω, to think.

εὐεργεσί-α, ας, f. 1. kindness ; from εὖ and ἔργον.

εὐηθ-ης, ες, g. εος, adj. honest, simple ; from εὖ and ἔθος, morals.

εὐθές, adv. immediately, presently.

εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα, εὐθύνη, straight, upright, sincere. Hence comp.

εὐθύτερ-ος, α, ον, straighter, more upright.

εὐλόγ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. rational, of good report ; from εὖ and λόγος.

εὐνο-α, ας, f. 1. good will ; from εὖ and νόος, the mind.

Εὐξειν-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. Euxine.

εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, εὐρηκα, 2. a. εὑρόν, to find, to know.

Εὐρώπη, ης. f. 1. Europa.

εὐσεβεί-α, ας. f. 1. piety, devotion ; from εὖ and σεβω, to worship.

εὐσεβ-ης, ες, g. έος, adj. pious, devout ; from the same.

εὐτυχ-έω, ήσω, ηκα, to be fortunate ; from εὖ and εὐτυχία.

εὐτυχί-α, ας, f. 1. good fortune ; from the same.

εὐφορία-λ-ος, η, ον, most fertile ; sup. from εὐφορεος, fertile.

εὐφροσύνη, ης, f. 1. joy, plea-

sure ; from εὖ and φρόνη the mind.

εὐώνυμ-ος, η, g. ον. adj. of good name, lucky ; left, or left side, (because omens on the left were fortunate) from εὖ and ὄνομα.

ἐπ' for εἰς, prep. upon, above.

Ἐφεσ-ος, ον, f. 2. the city of Ephesus.

ἐφιττ-ος, ον, g. ον. adj. sitting on horseback : (substantively,) ἐφιττος, ον, m. 2. a horseman ; from ἐπιπος, a horse.

ἐφεράω, ῥω, f. ασω, ἐφεράκα, to look at, oversee, preside over.

ἐφερ-ος, ον, m. 2. an overseer, magistrate ; from ἐφεράω, to inspect.

ἐχθρ-ί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more odious ; one who hates, an enemy ; comp. of ἐχθρός.

ἐχθρ-α, ας, f. 1. enmity, hatred.

ἐχθρ-ος, ά, άν, adj. odious, hostile ; substantively, an enemy ; from ἐχθρος, hated.

ἔχω, έγω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα ; from obsol. σχέω, to have, obtain ; imperf. εἴχον. 2. a. εἴχον. 3. per. pres. of

τεν means, is, it is so, as,	from ήδύς, sweet; comp. ήδιον, super. ήδιστα.
ἕως, adv. until, as long as.	ἥδη, adv. already, now, soon.
Z	ἥδον-ή, ἥς, f. 1. pleasure, delight; from ήδω, to delight.
Ζάω, ζῶ, ζήσω, imp. ζεῖν, to live, have life; from ἄω, to breathe.	ἥκω, ήξω, imp. ήκον, ες, ε, I am come, I am here, to come, to approach.
Ζεύς, g. Ζεύσος and Διός, m. 3. Jupiter.	Ἑλι-ας, ου, m. 1. Elias.
Ζέφυρος, ου, m. 2. a Zephyr, the west wind.	ἥλιος, ου, m. 2. the sun; from ήλη, splendor.
Ζημι-α, ας, f. 1. loss, damage, punishment.	ἥμέρα, ας, f. 1. a day.
Ζημι-ώ, ω, ώσω, έζημισκα, to damage, suffer damage; punish; from ζημία.	Ἑραλέ-ης, and contract.
Ζητ-έω, ω, ήσω, έζητηκα, to seek, ask, wish.	Ἑραλ-ης, οῦς, m. 3. Hercules; from ήρως and κλέος, the glory of heroes.
Ζώ-η, ης, f. 1. life.	Ἡρώδης, ου. m. 1. Herod.
Ζυγ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. a yoke; from ζευγνύω, to join.	ἥττα, ας, f. 1. a defeat.
Ζώ-ον, ου. n. 2. an animal, a living creature; from ζώη.	ἥχ-ω, οος, οῦς, f. 3. an echo; from ήχος, a sound.
H	Θ
Ἡ, ἡ, article, the; from ὁ, ἡ, τό.	Θάλασσ-α or απ-α, ης, f. 1. a sea.
ἢ. conj. than, then.	Θάνατ-ος, ου. m. 2. death.
ἥγεμι-ών, όνος, com. 3. a leader, guide; from ἄγω, to lead.	Θανατώδης, ες, g. εος. adj. deadly, fatal.
ἥδεις. adv. willingly, gladly;	Θάπ-τω, ψω, τεφιφα, to bury.
	Θαρράλέως, adv. bravely, with courage.
	Θαυμά-ζω, σω, τεφιφα, to wonder, admire.
	Θαυμαστ-ός, ή, ον. wonderful.

θεά-μαι, σομαι, τεθέαμαι, to see,	I
behold; θεώμενος , part. pres.	Ιαχώς , m. (not declined,) Jacob.
contracted, for θεαόμενος .	
Ηέντε	
θέατρον , ου. n. 2. a theatre.	ιατρός , οῦ, m. 2. a physician; from λέγω , to heal.
θεῖ-ος, α , ον. divine.	
θέλημα-α, αλος , n. 3. the will, desire, pleasure, lust.	ἰδε , adv. lo! behold!
θέλω, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, to will, wish, desire.	ἰδι-ος, α, ον. peculiar, private, one's own.
Θεός, οῦ . m. 2. God.	ἰδού, adv. lo! behold!
θεραπ-εύω, εύσω, τεθεράπευκα, to heal; from θέρω, to take care of.	ιερ-εύς, ἱερός, ον. m. 3. a priest; from ιερός .
θερισμ-ός, ον. m. 2. a harvest.	ιερόν, οῦ . n. 2. a temple.
θερμ-ός, ἡ, ὁν , warm, hot.	ιερός, ἡ, ὁν , holy, sacred.
θετταλ-ός, οῦ . m. 2. a Thessalian.	Ιησ-οῦς , οῦ. m. 2. Jesus, signifying the Savior.
θηβαῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Theban.	ἱμάτιον , ου. n. 2. a garment.
θήκη-η, ης , f. 1. a sepulchre.	ἵνα , conj. that, so that, in order that.
θήρ-α, ας , f. 1. the chase, hunting; from θήρ .	Ιουδαῖ-ος , ου. m. 2. a Jew.
θηρ-εύω, εύσω, τεθήρευκα, to hunt wild animals; from θήρ, a wild beast.	Ιππαρχ-ος , ου. m. 2. Hipparchus.
θηρί-ον, ου. n. 2. a wild beast.	ἱππε-σις, ἱως , m. 3. a horseman.
θησαυρ-ός, οῦ . m. 2. a treasure.	ἱπποκόμ-ος , ου. m. 2. a groom, a hostler.
θησευ-ος, ον. m. 3. Theseus.	ἱππ-ος , ου. com. 2. a horse.
θνητ-ός, ἡ, ὁν , mortal.	ἰσ-ος, η, ον , equal. Hence is
θολί-α, ας . f. 1. a hat, screen.	ἰσο-ω, ὢ, ωσω , to make equal.
θρίξ, τρίχος , f. 3. hair.	Ισραηλίτ-ης , ου. m. 1. an Israelite.
θρόνος , ου. m. 2. a throne.	
θυγάτ-ηρ, έρος , contracted, ρος , f. 3. a daughter.	ἴστημι, θεήσω, ξιλαχα , 2. a. ἴστημι ; to place, erect, appoint.
θύρ-α, ας , f. 1. a door, gate.	ἰσχυρ-ός, ἡ, ὁν , strong, powerful. From

ἰσχ-ύς, ὕστ, f. 3. strength, power.	χακί-α, ας, f. 1. wickedness, evil ; from χακός.
ἰσχυρότερ-ος, α, ὁν, stronger ; comp. from ισχύος.	χακολογί-α, ας. f. 1. slander ; from χακός and λόγος.
ἰσχ-ύω, ὕσω, ισχυκα, to be χακα-όν, οῦ. n. 2. evil, misfor- able ; from ισχυς.	χακα-όν, η, ὄν, evil, bad, wick- ed. Hence
ἴσως, adv. equally, perhaps.	χακί-ας, ης, ονς, f. 3. wicked- ness, malice.
ἰχθ-ύς, ὕσ, m. 3. a fish.	χαλ-έω, ὥ, ὕσω, χέληκα, to call, invoke.
Ἰωάνν-ης, ον. m. 1. John.	χάλλιστ-ος, η, ὁν, best, fair- est ; super. of χαλός.
Ἰων-ᾶς, οῦ. m. 1. Jonas.	χαλλί-ων, ον, γ. ονος, adj. bet- ter, comp. of χαλός.

K

Κάδμ-ος, ον. m. 2. Cadmus.	χαρδί-α, ας, f. 1. the heart.
καλ' for χαλά, prep. by, for.	Καρί-α, ας, f. 1. Caria.
καλάττερ, adv. as, just as.	χαρε-ός, οῦ, m. 2. fruit.
καλαρ-ός, ἀ, ὄν, pure, clear.	χαλά, prep. by, against.
καλίστημι, χαλασθήσω, καλέσ-	χαρα-ζαίνω, βήγομαι, βέβηκα,
τηκα, to station, place one's self ; from χατά and ιστη- μι.	to go or come down.
καλό, adv. as, so as, as far as ; from χατά and ὅ, which.	χαλα-βιβρώσκω, βρώσω, βέβρω-
καλορ-έω, ἀσω, καλώραχα, to see, behold ; from χαλά and δράω.	χα, to eat, devour.
καλώς, i. e. χατά-ώς, adv. as, just as.	χαλα-δύνω, δύσω, δέδυκα, to enter into, or secretly enter.
καὶ, conj. and, also, even.	χαλα-λί-τω, λιτώ, λέλιπα,
καὶ, καὶ, both, and.	2. a. χαλέλιτον, to leave ; from χαλά and λίπω.
Καν-ένς, ἄσ, m. 3. Ceneus.	
καυρ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. time, a sea- son.	
Καυσαρεί-α, ας. f. 1. Cesa- rea.	

χατα-λύ-ω, ίσσω, ληλυκα, to	χαραλ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. the head.
destroy.	χήρ, χηρίς, f. 3. fate, destiny.
χαλα-μανδάνω, μαδήσω, με-χήρ-υξ, υχος, m. 3. a public	μάδηκα, to observe; from crier.
χαλά and μανδάνω, to learn.	χήτ-ος, σος, ους, n. 3. a whale.
χαλασκ-ώ, ὥ, ἥσω, χαλήσκηρα, χίνδυν-ος, ου. m. 2. danger.	χαλησκ-ώ, χίνδυν-ος, ου. m. 2. danger.
to perform with care.	χιν-ώ, ὥ, ἥσω, χεκίνηρα, to
χαλαστρέ-φω, ψω, χαλέστρεφα,	move, shake.
to overthrow, to turn	χλάδ-ος, ου. m. 2. a branch.
about; from χαλά and	χλέ-ος, σος, ους, n. 3. glory.
στρέφω, to turn.	χλέστρ-ης, ου. m. 1. a thief.
χαλα-τιθηρι, θήσω, τεθηικα,	χληρονομ-ί-α, ος, f. 1. an in-
to lay down.	heritance.
χαλαφέρω, χαλοίσω, l. a. χατήνγ-	χληρονόμ-ος, ου, m. 2. an
χα, to carry down; from	heir.
χατά and φέρω, to bear.	χλητ-ής, ή, έν, called.
χαλαφεύ-γω, f. m. ξομαι, to	χλίνω, χλενῶ, χέκλικα, to bend
take refuge; from χαλά and	or bow down.
φεύγω, to flee.	Κνώστ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Gno-
χαλα-φρονέω, φρονήσω, τεφρό-	sian.
νημα, to despise; from χαλά	χοιλί-α, ος, f. 1. the belly.
and φρήν, mind.	χοιν-ός, ή, ίν, common.
χαλαφυγ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a refuge.	χονων-ός, ου. m. 2. a part-
χαλα-χωννύω, χώσω, to inter.	ner.
χατήχω, χαλασχήσω, χατέσχη-	χόκκ-ος, ου. m. 2. a grain,
χα, 2. a. χατέσχον, to keep	berry.
back, to possess, retain,	χολά-ζω, σω, χεκόλικα, to
stop; from χατά and ζχω.	punish, restrain.
χατήγορ-ος, ου. com. 2. an	χολαχ-είω, εύσω, χεκολάκεικα,
accuser.	to flatter. From
χάτωδεν, adv. from beneath.	χόλ-αξ, αχος, m. 3. a flatter-
χελεύ-ω, σω, χεκόλικα, to or-	er.
der, command.	χόλη-ος, ου. m. 2. the bosom.
Κνήταιρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Cen-	χορι-ζω, σω, χεκόλικα, l. a. m.
taur.	έκομισάψην, to bring, re-
χέρδ-ος, σος, ου. 3. gain, profit.	ceive.

χέστω, ψω, χένειφα, to cut, to fell.	τημαι, to acquire, possess ; pres. imper. m. χτασιν, χτῶ.	
χέρ-αξ, αχος. m. 3. a crow, raven.	χλεινω, χτενῶ, ἔκλαχα, 2. a. ἔχλανον, to kill ; slay.	
χέρ-η, ης. f. 1. a girl, damsel.	χλεινίζω, σω, to comb, cur-ry.	
Κορνήλιος, ου. m. 2. Cornelius.	κτῆμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a thing, possession.	
χερυφ-ή, ης, f. 1. the top, summit.	κτῆσις, εως, f. 3. a possession, property.	
χόσμιος, α, ον, modest, sober.	κύμ-α, αλος, n. 3. a wave.	
χέσμιος, ου. m. 2. a world ; an ornament.	κύριος, ου. m. 2. a lord, a master.	
κράββατος, ου. m. 2. a bed.	Κύρος, ου. m. 2. Cyrus.	
χρατ-έω, ώ, ήσω, κεκράτηκα, to conquer, to govern.	κύνων, κυνός, com. 3. a dog.	
κράτιστ-ος, η, ον, the best ; super. of ἀγαθός.	κωλ-ώνω, ύσω, κεκώλυκα; to forbid, hinder.	
χρατ-ήρ, ἥρος, a bowl ; from κεράννυμι, to mix.	Λ	
χραυγ-ή, ης, f. 1. a cry, a shout.	Λάζαρος, ου. m. 2. Lazarus. λάζα, adv. secretly.	
χρείστων, ον, g. ονος, adj. better, stronger ; comp. of ἀγαθός.	Λακεδαιμόνιος, ου. m. 2. a Lacedæmonian. From Λάκ-ων, ονος. m. 3. an inhabitant of Lacedæmon.	
Κρήτη, η, f. 1. Crete.	λαλ-έω, ήσω, λελάληκα, to speak, talk.	
χρίνω, χρινώ, κεκρικα, to judge.	λαμπάνω, f. m. λήφομαι, ελ-ληφα, 2. a. act. ἔλασον, to take, receive.	
χρίσ-ις, εως, f. 3. judgment.	λάμπω, ψω, λέλαμφα, to shine.	
χριτ-ής, ου. m. 1. a judge.	λά-ος, ου. m. 2. a people.	
Κροῖσος, ου, Croesus.	Λαπίθαι, ων, m. 1. pl. the Læpitæ.	
Κρότων, ονος, m. 3. Crotton.		
χρύπτω, χρύψω, κέκρυψα, 2. a. pass. ἔκρυψην, to hide, conceal.		
χτάσματι, ωμαι, κτήσομαι, κέ-		

λέγ-ω, ἔω, λέλεχα, to say, speak, tell.	λύχν-ος, ου. m. 2. a lamp, light.
λεί-τω, ψω, λέλειφα, to leave, forsake.	λύω, λύσω, λέλεχα, to loose, set free, to destroy.
λέ-ων, ονίος, m. 3. a lion.	
Λεόνιδ-ας, ου. m. 1. Leonidas.	M
Λήμνοι-ος, α, ον, belonging to Lemnos. From Λῆμνοι, ου. f. 2. Lemnos.	Μανδάνη, ης, f. 1. Mandane. μάδησ-ις, εως, f. 3. instruction.
ληστ-ής, οῦ. m. 1. a robber.	μαθητ-ής, οῦ. m. 1. a disciple, scholar.
λίθ-ος, ου. m. 2. a stone.	μαχαρί-ζω, σω, μεμαχάρικα, to declare or esteem happy.
λιμ-ήν, ἔνος, m. 3. a harbor.	μαχάριος, α, ον, happy, blessed.
λίμνη, νης, f. 1. a lake.	μαχρ-ός, ἄ, ὅν, long.
λιμ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a famine.	μάλα, adv. greatly, much. Hence super.
Λίν-ος, ου. m. 2. Linus.	μάλιστα, adv. very greatly; and comp.
λέγ-ος, ου. m. 2. a word, speech, reason.	μᾶλλον, adv. more, rather.
λοιδορ-θα, ὡ, ἡσω, λελοιδόρηκα, to abuse, revile.	μανθάνω, f. m. μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2. a. ἔμαθον; to learn, understand.
λοιμ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. pestilence.	μανί-α, ας, f. 1. madness.
λοιπ-ός, ἡ, ὅν, remaining.	Μαρί-α, ας, f. 1. Mary.
λού-ω, σω, λελουκα, to wash, bathe.	μάρτυρ-υρ, υρος, com. 3. a witness. Hence is
Λυγχ-εύς, ἔως, m. 3. Lynceus.	μαρτυρ-έω, ὡ, ἡσω, μεμαρτύρηκα, to testify.
Λυδ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a Lydian.	μαρτυρί-α, ας, f. 1. testimony.
Λύκ-οι, ον, m. 2. pl. Lycians.	μάχ-η, ης, f. 1. a fight, a battle.
λύκ-ος, ου. m. 2. a wolf.	μάχημ-ος, η, ον, warlike.
λυτ-έω, ἡσω, λελύτηκα, to grieve, be sorrowful.	
λύπ-η, ης, f. 1. sorrow.	
λύρ-α, ας, f. 1. a lyre.	
Λυσάνδρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Lysander.	

μάχημαι, 1. f. m. μαχήσομαι,	μελανελ-ή, ής, f. 1. a change.
μεμάχημαι, to fight.	μετακαλ-έω, ὦ, ἥσω, to call,
μάγα, (adverbially,) greatly.	summon, μελα-καλέσομαι, κα-
Μεγαρ-εύς, ἕος, m. 3. pl. Με-	λοῦμαι, 1. f. m. καλέσομαι,
γαρεῖς, an inhabitant of	1. a. m. καλεσάμην, to
Megara.	send for.
μέγ-ας, ἀλη, α, great.	μετάλλευσ-ις, εως, f. 3. the
μέγεδ-ος, εος, n. 3. greatness	art of mining.
of size.	μεταλλ-έω, εύσω, to dig for
μέγιστ-ος, η, ον, greatest, su-	minerals.
per. of μέγας.	μετανοί-α, ας, f. 1. repen-
μεθη, ης, f. 1. drunkenness.	τance.
μείζ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. great-	μελα-πέμπομαι, πέμψομαι, 1.
er; comp. of μέγας.	a. m. πέμπεσάμην, to send
μειράχι-ον, ον. n. 2. a little	for, to summon.
youth.	μετα-τίθημι, θήσω, μετατίθεικα,
μέλ-ας, ανα, αν, black, dark.	to change, arrange differ-
μέλ-η, ιης, n. 3. honey.	ently.
Hence	μετέχω, μετέξω, μετέσχηκα, to
μελισ-σα or ι-ια, σης or της,	share, partake.
f. 1. a bee.	μέχρι, adv. until.
μελλω, μελλήσω, to be about	μή, a negative particle, or
to do, to intend.	conj. not, or, whether.
μέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. a member.	μηδέ, conj. nor, neither.
μάν, adv. truly, indeed.	Μηδεί-α, ας, f. 1. Medea.
μάντοι, adv. yet, however.	μηδ-είς, εμία, άν, none, no
μένω, μενω, μεμένηκα, to re-	one.
main, to expect.	μηδέστοι' and μηδέστοις, adv.
μερ-ίς, ιδος, f. 3. a part,	never, lest, perhaps.
share.	Μῆδ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Mede.
μέρ-ος, εος, n. 3. a portion.	μηκέτι, adv. not now, no
μέσ-ος, η, ον, middle.	more.
μετ' or μετά, prep. with, af-	μῆκ-ος, εος, n. 3. length.
ter.	μήν, μηνός, m. 3. a month.
μετα-εύλλω, βαλῶ, βεβληκα,	μήτοτε, adv. never.
to change, alter.	μήτ-ηρ, έρος, f. 3. a mother.

μικρός, ἄ, ὁν, small. Hence
comp.

μικρότερος, α, ον, smaller.

Μίλων, ονος, m. 3. Milo.

μισέω, ὥ, ἡσω, μεμισηκα, to
hate; from μισος, hatred.

μισθός, οῦ, m. 2. a reward.

μισθωτός, ἡ, ὁν, hired, (sub-
stantively) μισθωτός, οῦ. m.

2. a hireling.

Μιτυληναῖος, ου, m. 2. a Mi-
tylenæan.

μνῆμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a tomb.

μνήμη, ης, f. 1. memory.

μνημον-έω, σύσω, to retain in
memory.

Μολοπό-ός, οῦ, m. 2. a Mo-
lossian.

μόλ-ω or μολ-έω, ἡσω, part.
2. a. act. μολών, to come,
go, arrive.

μον-ή, ης, f. 1. a mansion.

μονογεν-ής, ης, g. έος, adj.
only begotton.

μόνον, adv. only, alone.

μόν-ος, η, ον, only, alone.

Μοῦσ-α, ας, f. 1. a Muse.

μῦθος, ου, m. a word, a

speech, a fable, fiction.

μυρίοι, αι, α, pl. ten thou-
sand.

μύρος, ου, m. 2. myrrh, oint-
ment.

μωρί-α, ας, f. 1. folly, foolish-
ness.

Μωσ-ής, οῦ. m. 2. Moses.

N

Νάξος, ου. f. 2. the island
Naxos.

να-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a temple.

ναυαγ-έω, ἡσω, νεναυάγηκα, to
make shipwreck; from
ναῦς and ἄγω.

ναυγί-α, ας, f. 1. shipwreck.

ναυμαχί-α, ας, f. 1. a sea-
fight.

ναῦς, g. ναός, νέος or νέως,
fem. 3. a ship, vessel.

Νεάνδρος, ου, m. 2. Neander.

νεανί-ας, ου, m. 1. a young
man.

Νεῖλος, ου, m. the river

Nile.

νεκρ-ός, ἄ, ὁν, dead.

νέος, νέα, νέον, new, fresh,
(subst.) νέ-ος, ου. m. 2. a
youth.

νεύρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a nerve.

νεφέλ-η, ης, f. 1. a cloud.

νεώτερος, α, ον, younger;
comp. of νέος.

νῆσος, ου, f. 2. an island.

νικ-άω, ὥ, ἡσω, νενίκηκα, to
conquer.

νιτ-τω, τῶ, νένιφα, to wash.

νο-έω, ὥ, ἡσω, νενόηκα, to have
in the mind, to think.

νομίζω, σω, νενόμικα, to think,
esteem.

νομοθέτης, ου. m. 1. a legis-
lator. From

νόμος, ου. m. 2. a law.	οἰκήτωρ, ορος, m. 3. an inha-
νόμος, νοῦς, g. νόου νοῦ. m. 2. the mind.	bitant, a new settler.
νόσος, ου. f. 2. a disease.	οἰκία, ας, f. 1. a house.
νύμφη, ης, f. 1. a bride.	οἰκίζω, σω, to build, to found
νῦν, adv. now, at this time.	a house.
νύξ, νυκτός, f. 3. a night.	οἰκίον, ου, n. 2. a dwelling,

Ξ

Ξένος, η, ον, foreign, strange.	οἰκοδομέω, ἡσω, ὕκοδόμηται, to
Ξένος, ου. m. 2. a stranger, guest.	build a house, to edify.
Ξέρξης, ου. m. 1. Xerxes.	οἰκοδομή, ἡς, f. 1. a structure,
Ξηρός, ἄ, ὁν, dry, withered.	building.

Ο

Οὐ, ἡ, τό, article ; the.	οἴχομαι, f. m. οἰκήσομαι, per.
Ὀβολός, οῦ, m. an obolus, a small Athenian coin.	pass. ὠχημαι, 1. a. ὠχηθην, to go away, elope.
Ὀδε, ἥδε, τόδε, (the article with δέ) this ; from δέ, δέ.	ὀκτώ, adj. (not dec.) eight.
Ὀδός, οῦ, f. 2. a path ; a way.	ὀλίγος, η, ον, small, few.
Ὀδούς, ὀντος, m. 3. a tooth.	ὅλος, η, ον, whole, entire.
Οἶδα, ας, ε, I know ; perf. m. of εἰδέω.	Ολύμπια, ον, n. 2. pl. Olympic games.
Οἰκεῖος, α, ον, domestic, pri-	Ολύμπος, ου. m. Olympus, mount Olympus.
οικεῖος, α, ον, domestic, pri-	Ομηρός, ου, m. 2. Ho-
m. 2. a relation, a domes-	mer.
tic ; from οἶκος.	δμιλία, ας, f. 1. intercourse,
Οἰκέτης, ου. m. 1. a servant, one of the family.	communication.
οἰκέτης, ο, ησω, ὕκηται, to in-	ὅμοιος, α, ον, like, similar ; from ὁμός, the same.
habit.	ἀνειδίζω, σω, ἀνείδικα, to re- proach, to insult.

ἀνειδ-ος, εος, n. 3. disgrace,	τινος, εὐτινος, pron. whoever, whatever ; from ει and τις.
ἀνομ-ά, ατος, n. 3. a name,	ὅταν, adv. when, since.
celebrity.	ὅτε, adv. when, at what time.
ἀνομασ-ος, ή, ὀν, celebrated, renowned.	ὅτι, conj. that, because.
ἀντικ, adv. truly, really.	οῦ, (adverbially.) gen. of ος.
ἀποσθεν, adv. behind, at the back.	οῦ where, what, whither.
ἀπλ-ον, ον. n. 2. a weapon, arms.	οὐ for οὐχ, adv. no, not.
ἀπον, adv. where.	οὐδ' for οὐδέ, conj. nor, not, not even.
ἀπως, adv. so that, how.	οὐδαμοῦ, adv. not at all.
'Οραντ-ας, ον, m. 1. Oran-	οὐδέ, conj. nor, not even.
tas.	οὐδ-σις, σμία, τιν, no one, no-
δρ-άω, ω, ἀσω, ἴώπαχα, to see, behold.	body ; from οὐδέ and σις, one.
δργ-ή, ης, f. 1. anger, choler.	οὐδέτολε, adv. never, not ever.
Hence	οὐδ' for οὐτε, adv. neither, nor.
δργι-ζω, σω, ὀργυικα, to pro-	οὐχ, adv. no, not.
voke to anger ; δργιζομαι,	οὐκέτι, adv. no more, no long-
to be angry.	er.
δρδως, adv. rightly, well.	οὖν, conj. therefore, then.
δρν-ις, ιδεος, com. 3. acc. δρνι	οὔπω, adv. not yet, not at
and δρνιδα ; a bird.	all.
'Ορόντ-ας, ον, m. 1. Orontes.	οὐραν-ός, ου, m. 2. heaven ;
δρ-ος, εος, n. 3. a mountain.	from δρος, a boundary.
'Ορφ-εύς, εως, m. 3. Orpheus.	οὔτ' and οὔτε, conj. neither,
ης, ή, ή, pron. who, which,	nor.
what.	οὔτ'-ἄρ', for οὔτις ἄρα, conj.
δσμ-ή, ης, f. 1. a smell.	οὐτις, gen. οὐτινος, pron. no
δστ-εον, ουν, g. δστ-εου, ου. n.	one ; from ου and τις.
great as.	οὗλος, αὐλη, τοῦλο, pron. this.
δστ-εον, ουν, g. δστ-εου, ου. n.	that.
2. (contracted,) a bone.	
ἰετις, ητις, οτι, g. οὗτινος, ησ-	

εὕτω and οὕτως, adv. thus, in πάντα-ος, οὐ. m. 2. a grandfather.

ἀφθαλμ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. an eye ; from ὄφημαι, to see.

ἅχ-έω, ἥσω, to carry, ὁχέομαι, to be carried, to ride ; from ὁχός, a chariot.

ἅχλ-ος, οὐ, m. 2. a crowd, a multitude.

ἅψ-ον, οὐ. n. sauce, seasoning, any thing cooked and eaten with bread.

ἅψ-ις, σως, f. 3. a view, appearance.

ἅψώνι-ον, οὐ, n. 2. wages.

II

Πάθ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. suffering, passion.

παιδεί-α, ας, f. 1. education, learning. From παιδεύ-ω, σω, πεπαιδευκα, to educate a child, to instruct.

From παιδί-ον, οὐ. n. 2. a little child.

παις, παιδός, com. 3. a boy or girl, a child.

παλαιόν, (adverbially,) formerly.

παλαι-ός, ἀ, ὃν, old, ancient.

Παλλ-άς, ἀδος, f. 3. Minerva.

πάντοτε, adv. always.

παρ' or παρά, prep. of, from, by, with.

παρα-βάλλω, f. βάλλω, aor. 2. ἐβάλον, to throw to, or before, to hold out, to compare ; from παρα and βάλλω.

παράβασ-ις, εως, f. 3. transgression, fault.

παραγγέλ-λω, ὥ, παρίγγελκα, to command, proclaim ; from παρά and ἀγγέλλω.

παρα-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to deliver, to give up ; from παρά and δίδωμι.

παρα-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, παρείληφα, to receive, to succeed to ; from παρά and λαμβάνω.

παρα-μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain ; from παρά and μένω.

παραμυθί-α, ας, f. 1. consolation.

πάρειμι, to be present ; from παρά and εἰμι.

παρ-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, p. m. παρελήλυθα, to pass by or away, to come to ; from παρό and ἔρχομαι.

Παρνασσ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. Parnassus.

πάροικ-ος, οὐ. com. a neigh-

bor, a boarder; from παρά πέντακόσιοι, αι, α, five hundred and οίκος.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, the whole, each.

παῖς-ήρ, ἔρος, ρος, m. 3. a father. Hence

πατρ-ίς, ἴδος, f. 3. a country.

Παυσανί-ας, ου, m. 1. Pausanias.

πεδί-ον, ου. n. 2. a plain.

πείνω, πείω, p. m. πέποιθα, to persuade; pres. m. πειθομαι, to yield, obey, trust; 1. f. pass. πειθόμεναι, p. πεποιθμεναι. 1. a. ἐπείσθην.

πείν-α, ης, f. 1. hunger, famine.

πειρά-ζω, σω, πειπείραχα, to attempt, to tempt; from πειρα, a trial.

πειρ-άω, ὥ, ἀσω or ἡσω, πειρείραχα, to strive, try, tempt; from the same.

Πεισίστρατ-ος, ου. m. 2. Pisistratus.

πέλαγ-ος, σος, n. 3 the sea.

Πελοποννήσοι, ον, m. 2. pl. inhabitants of the Peloponnesus.

πέμ-πω, φω, πέμεμφα, to send, dismiss.

πέν-ης, ητος, com. 3. (subst.) a poor person, one who labors; from πένομαι, to labor.

πενι-α, ας, f. 1. poverty, want.

πέντακόσιοι, αι, α, five hundred and red.

πέντε, adj. (not declined) five.

περ-άω, ὥ, ἀσω and ἡσω, to pass over, transport.

περί, prep. about, concerning, with.

Περιάνδρ-ρος, ρου, m. 2. Periander.

περι-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, to throw around, cover; from περί and βάλλω.

περίειμι, to survive; from περί and εἰμι.

περι-ελαύνω, ελάσω, to ride round, to drive about; from περί and ελαύνω, to drive.

περι-ίστημι, στήσω, στηγα, to stand around; part. perf. act. περιεστηκώς, contracted to περιεστῶς; from περί and ίστημι.

Περικλ-ῆς, έος, m. 3. Pericles.

περι-φέρω, οίσω, to carry about; from περί and φέρω.

Πέρσ-ης, ου. m. 1. a Persian.

πελειν-ός, ἡ, ὁν, winged, flying.

Πέτρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Peter.

πηγ-ή, ής, f. 1. a fountain.

πήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a sack, a bag.

πινακ-ίς, ἴδος, f. 3. a tablet.

τίνω, τώσω, πέτωκα, 2. a.	πλουτίζω, σω, πεπλούτικα, to enrich. From
τικράσκω, τράσω, πέπραχα, to sell.	πλοῦτος, ου. m. 2. wealth, riches. Hence
πίπτω, πέσω, πέπτυκα, to fall ; f. m. πεσοῦμαι, Dor. for πέσομαι.	Πλούτ-ων, ων, m. 3. Pluto.
πιστεύω, σω, πεπιστεύκα ; to believe, trust.	πνεῦμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a spirit, wind ; from πνέω, to blow.
πιστ-ις, εως, f. 3. faith, belief.	πόθεν, adv. whence.
πιστ-ός, ἡ, ὁν, faithful, true.	ποι-έω, ὡ, ἡσω, πεποίηκα, to do, make.
Πιττακ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. Pittacus.	ποιμ-ήν, ἐνος, m. 3. a shepherd ; from πάω, to feed.
πλάτ-ος, εος, n. 3. breadth, width. From	πολεμ-έω, ὡ, ἡσω, πεπολέμηκα, to wage war ; from πόλεμος.
πλατ-ύς, εῖα, ύ, broad, wide.	πολεμικ-ός, ἡ, ον, warlike.
πλειστ-ος, η, ον, most, greatest ; super. from πολύς.	πολέμι-ος, α, ον, hostile, (subst.) an enemy. From
πλει-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more, greater ; comp. of πολύς.	πόλεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. war, a battle.
πλέκ-ω, ξω, πέπλεχα, to weave, twine.	πόλι-ις, εως, f. 3. a city, state. Hence
πλεονεξ-ι-α, ας, f. 1. avarice ; from πλέον, full, and ξω.	πολίτευμ-α, αλος, n. 3. the government of a state.
πλε-ός, ά, ον, full.	πολίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a citizen ; from πόλις.
πληθ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. a multitude ; from πλήσω, to fill.	πολλάκις, adv. often, frequently.
πλήν, adv. besides, except.	πολύ, adv. much, very much.
πλήρ-ης, ει, g. εος, adj. full ; from πλεός. Hence	πολυμαθ-ής, ει, g. εος, adj. learned ; from πολύ and μανθάνω, to learn.
πληρ-ών, ω, ώσω, πεπλήρωκα, to fill, supply.	πολύς, λή, ύ, much, many.
πλοι-ον, ου, n. 2. a vessel, a boat ; from πλέω, to sail.	πολυτελ-ής, ει, g. εος, adj. costly, very precious ;
πλουσί-ος, α, ον, rich ; from πλοῦτος.	

from πολύ and τελος, expense.	Πύτεροι, pl. the presbyters, or teachers.
πονηρός, α, ὁν, bad, wicked, (subst.) the devil.	πρεσβύτης, ον, m. 1. an old man ; from πρεσβύτερος.
πέν-ος, m. 2. labor.	πρό, prep. before, on account of.
πόνι-ος, ον. m. 2. the sea.	πρόβατος, ον, n. 2. a sheep.
πορεί-α, ας, f. 1. a way ; from πορεύω, to pass.	προδίδωμι, δίδωμι, δέδωκα, to betray ; from πρό and δίδωμι.
πορεύομαι, f. m. πορεύομαι, πετόρευμαι ; to go, depart.	προδότης, ον, m. 1. a traitor ; from the same.
Ποσειδών, ανος, m. 3. Neptune, the god of the sea.	προδύμωτρος, α, ον, mere eager ; comp. of προδύμως, eager ; from πρό and δύμος, the mind.
πόσ-ος, η, ον, how much ? how great ? from δύος.	προδύμως, adv. eagerly ; from the same.
ποταμός, ον, m. 2. a river.	Προκ-ή, ής, f. 1. Proca.
ποτέ, adv. once, hereafter.	πρός, prep. to, towards, from.
πού, adv. where.	προσ-αναπλάσσω or ττω, αναπλάσσω ; to add superfluously ; from πρός, ανά, and πλάσσω, to form.
πούς, ποδός, m. 3. a foot.	προσ-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι, to admit, receive, wait for ; from πρός and δέχομαι.
πράγμα-α, αλος, n. 3. a thing, an affair.	προσυπή, ής, f. 1. a prayer, entreaty, a place for prayer.
πρᾶξ-ης, εως, f. 3. an act, an action. From	πρόσκαιρος, ον, g. ον. adj. temporary ; from πρός and καιρός, time.
πράσσω or ττω, ξω, πέπραχα, to do, to perform.	πρόσω, adv. before, beyond.
πρα-ῦνω, ύνω, πεπράγκα, to calm, make mild ; from πραγς, mild.	προτά-σσω or ττω, ξω, προτεχε, to place before, to
πρεσβ-εύς, εως, m. 3. an ambassador.	
πρέσβ-ης, ι, g. ιος or ιος, adj. old, ancient. Hence super. and comp.	
πρεσβύταρος, η, ον, oldest, most ancient.	
πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, older, πρεσ-	

appoint ; . from $\pi\rho\acute{o}$ and $\tau\rho\acute{a}ss\omega$. ligence ; from $\xi\acute{a}mumos$, re- miss.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}f\acute{a}st-ic$, $\theta\acute{a}c$, f. 3. a pre- $\xi\acute{e}mu-a$, $\alpha\acute{a}os$, n. 3. a current, tence, indication ; from $\pi\rho\acute{o}$ stream ; from $\xi\acute{e}w$, to flow. $\varphi\mu\acute{a}$, to predict.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}f\acute{h}-ic$, $\theta\acute{a}c$, m. 1. a pro- $\xi\acute{e}mu-a$, $\alpha\acute{a}os$, n. 3. a word, phet ; from $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before, and $\xi\acute{e}w$, to flow. $\varphi\mu\acute{a}$, to speak.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\varphi\acute{e}r\omega$, $\theta\acute{a}sw$, 1. a. $\eta\acute{a}n\acute{a}g\acute{a}ka$, $\xi\acute{e}g-a$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a root. to bring forward ; from $\pi\rho\acute{a}\mu\acute{a}i$, a , or, Roman. $\pi\rho\acute{o}$ and $\varphi\acute{e}r\omega$.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}t\acute{a}w$, adv. first, at first ; from $\pi\rho\acute{o}$. $\pi\rho\acute{a}-\eta$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. Rome.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\omega\acute{l}-ic$, $\eta\acute{a}$, or, first ; super. of $\pi\rho\acute{a}\mu\acute{a}\lambda-ic$, $\eta\acute{a}$, or, m. 2. Romu-

$\pi\rho\acute{o}$, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\iota\acute{e}ros$.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\eta\acute{a}-ic$, $\eta\acute{a}$, $\acute{a}n\acute{a}$, winged.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, $\acute{a}n\acute{a}$, poor.

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, m. 1. Pytha- $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, m. 1. Pytha-

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

P :

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

$\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door, $\pi\rho\acute{a}\chi\acute{a}gor\acute{a}c$, $\eta\acute{a}$, f. 1. a door,

σίδηρ-ος, ου, m. 2. iron.	στάδι-ον, ου, n. 2. the stadium, a race-ground.
Σικελι-α, ας, f. 1. Sicily.	σταυρ-όω, ᾗ, ὡσω, ἐσταύρωκα, to crucify ; from σταυρός, a cross.
σίνητ-ι, ἔως, n. 3. mustard.	στέφαν-ος, ου, m. 2. a crown.
σκανδαλί-ζω, σω, ἐσκανδάλικα, to offend.	στόμ-α, ἀλος, n. 3. the mouth.
σκην-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a tent, booth.	στράτευμ-α, ἀλος, n. 3. an army. From
σκορπ-ίζω, ἴσω, ἐσκόρπικα, to scatter.	στρατ-ένω, εύσω, ἐστράτευκα, to make war ; from στρατός.
σκοτειν-ός, ἡ, ὀν, dark, obscure.	στρατί-α, ας, f. 1. an army.
σκοτι-α, ας, f. 1. darkness.	στρατιώτης, ου, m. 1. a soldier.
σκοτ-ίζω, ἴσω, ἐσκότικα, to darken.	στρατοπέδευ-ω, σω, ἐστρατοπέδευκα, to make an encampment ; from στρατόπεδον, a camp.
σκότ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. darkness.	στρατ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. an army.
Σκύθ-ης, ου, m. 1. a Scythian.	στρέφω, φω, ἐστρέφα, to turn, wind.
Σόλ-ων, ανος, m. 3. Solon.	στρουθί-ον, ου, n. 2. a sparrow.
σί-ος, ἡ, ον, safe, secure.	στρωνύω, στρώσω, to spread, scatter ; from στρέψω, to strew.
σός, σή, σόν, thine, yours.	σύ. gen. σοῦ, pron. thou, you.
σοφι-α, ας, f. 1. wisdom.	συγγεν-ής, ες, g. εος, adj. akin, related ; from σύν and γένος, a family.
Σοφοκλ-ῆς, ἔος. m. 3. Sophocles.	συγ-καλέω, ᾗ, καλέσω, καληρκα, to call together ; from σύν and καλέω, to call.
σοφ-ίς, ἡ, ὀν, wise, (subst.) a Sage.	συγ-χαίρω, χαρῶ, καχαιρκα, to
σοφώτατ-ος, η, ον, wisest, super. of σοφός.	
σοφώτερ-ος, α, ον, wiser, comp. of σοφός.	
Σπάρτ-α or Σπάρ-τη, της, f. 1. Sparta.	
σπειρω, σπερῶ, ἐσπερκα, to sow.	
σπονδ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a treaty, league.	
σπουδ-άζω, δσω, ἐσπεύδεκα, to hasten.	

rejoice together ; from σύνσυναντ-άω, ἄω, ἡσω, to meet, and χαιρώ, to rejoice.	σύν-συναντ-άω, ἄω, ἡσω, to meet with ; from σύν and ἀντάω, to meet.
συλ-άω or ἐω, ἡσω, σεσύληκα, to rob, plunder ; from σύλη, a booty.	συνείδησ-ις, εως, f. 3. conscience, the testimony of one's own mind ; from συνείδέω, to know one's self.
συλ-λαμβάνω, f. m. ληφθομαι, 2. a. συνέλαβον, to take up, to seize ; from σύν and λαμβάνω, to take.	σύνειμι, (of σύν and εἰμι) to be with, associate with, see εἰμί.
συμ-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2. a. συνέβαλον, to attack ; from σύν and βάλλω.	συν-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, 2. a. act, συνήλθον, to collect, to concur in a measure ; from σύν and ἔρχομαι.
συμ-μάχ-έω, ἄω, ἡσω, to give aid in battle ; συμμάχομαι and συμμαχέομαι, to have an ally in war ; from σύν and μάχομαι.	σύνεσ-ις, εως, f. 3. prudence, wisdom ; from συνίημι, to perceive, understand.
σύμμαχ-ος, ου, m. 2. a fellow soldier, an ally ; from σύν and μάχομαι.	συνεχ-ώς, adv. constantly.
συμπολίτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a fellow citizen ; from σύν and πολίτης, a citizen.	συνήθ-ης, g. εος, adj. usual.
συμφορ-ά, ἄς, f. 1. a misfortune ; from σύν and φορέω, to heap up.	συν-ώπλομαι, 1. a. pass. ὠφθην, to see together, to see at once.
σύρ, prep. with : as an adv. together.	συνεστι-α, ας, f. 1. intercourse ; from συνειμι.
συναγ-γή, ἥς, f. 1. a synagogue, an assembly ; from σύν, together, and ἀγω to go.	συν-τίθημι, θήσω, τεθίσκα, to regulate ; in the passive, to agree, to make a treaty ; from σύν and τίθημι.
συναθροί-ζω, σω, συνάθροκα, to assemble, collect together ; from σύν and άθροός, collected.	Συρακούσι-οι, αι, α, pl. belonging to Syracuse.
	σύσκι-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. shady.
	σφαλερ-ός, ἄω, ον, dangerous.
	σφά-σσω or ττω, ξω, to kill, slaughter.
	σφραγ-ίζω, σω, έσφραγικα, to seal ; from σφραγίς, a seal.

σχολάστικ-ος, ου, m. 2. a sim-	πέτι, and, both ; a copulative
πλετον.	conjunction, following in
σώ-ζω, σω, σώσωκα, to save.	order the word which it
Σωκράτ-ης, εος, ους, m. 3.	connects.
Socrates.	
σῶμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a body.	τείνω, τενῶ, τείλακα, to stretch
σῶ-ος, ον, σώνου, adj. safe,	out, extend.
safe and sound.	τείχ-ος, εος, n. 3. a wall, or
σωτήρ, ἥρος, m. 3. a savior.	fortification.
σωτηρί-α, ας, f. 1. salvation.	τέκν-ον, ου, n. 2. a child, a
σωφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1. pru-	young animal.
dence, wisdom.	τέλει-ος, α, ον, finished, per-
σώφρων, ον, g. εονς, adj. wise,	fected.
discreet ; from σώος, safe,	τέλειόνω, ω, ωσω, κα, to com-
and φρήν, mind.	plete, perfect, finish.

T

Τάνταλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Tantalus.

τάξ-ις, εως, f. 3. order, the act of placing or arranging, a rank, legion ; from τάσσω.

ταρά-σσω, ξω, τετάραχα ; to trouble, disturb.

τά-σσω or τέω, ξω, τέταγκα, to place, arrange.

ταῦρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a bull, a sign of the zodiac, a man's name, Taurus.

ταφ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a burial, interment.

ταχύ-ω, ώ, τείλαχυγκα, to hasten, to render rapid ; from ταχύς, swift.

τέ, and, both ; a copulative conjunction, following in order the word which it connects.

τείνω, τενῶ, τείλακα, to stretch out, extend.

τείχ-ος, εος, n. 3. a wall, or fortification.

τέκν-ον, ου, n. 2. a child, a young animal.

τέλει-ος, α, ον, finished, perfect.

τέλειόνω, ω, ωσω, κα, to complete, perfect, finish.

τελευταῖον, adv. finally, at last, lastly, probably ; neut. of τελευταῖος, at the end.

τελευτάω, ώ, ἥσω, τετελεύτηκα, to finish, to seize, to die.

τελ-έω, ώ, ἔσω, τετέλεκα, to finish, bring to an end ; from τέλος.

τελλω, obsol. f. τελῶ, 1. a. ἔτειλα, to make, to arise.

τέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an end or conclusion.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, to cut, cleave, divide, 2. a. ἔταμον.

τέργ-ας, αλος, n. 3. a sign, omen, prodigy, a meteor.

τέρπ-η, ης, f. 3. delight, the pleasure which any thing affords.

τέσσαρ-ες, ρα, four.

τεττ-ης, ης, m. 3. pl. τέττης,

a winged insect, like a locust, grasshopper, or cricket.	such, and δέ, used as an affix.
τέχνη, νης, f. 1. an art, or trade, a work of art.	τοιοῦτος, τοιαῦτη, τοιοῦτο, such, of this kind; (decl. like οὗτος;) from τοῖος, such, and οὗτος he.
τηλι-κοῦτος, καύτη, κοῦτο or κοῦτον; as great as, such as; declined like οὗτος.	τοῖχος, ου, m. 2. a wall, fence, flank of an army.
τηρέω, ὁ, ἡσω, τείχηρηκα, to keep, to preserve.	τοξεύω, σω, to shoot with a bow and arrows; from τόξον, a bow.
τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, to place, to put, to lay in order.	τόπος, ου, m. 2. a place, space, country.
τιμάω, ὁ, ἡσω, τετίμηκα, to honor, do honor to, esteem.	τοσοῦτος, τοσαῦτη, τοσοῦτο, so great, so many; as great, as little; from τόσος, so great, and οὗτος.
From τιμή, ἡς, f. 1. honor, respect, reverence. Hence	τότε, adv. then, at that time, τοτέ, sometimes; from ὅτε.
τιμητος, α, ον, honorable, dear, precious; comp.	τρεῖς, τρία, three.
τιμώτερος, α, ον, more honorable, more precious.	τρέπω, Φω, τετραφα, 2. a. τετρακοντα; to turn, put to flight.
τιμωρέω, ὁ, ἡσω, τετιμώρηκα, to punish; from τιμωρός, an avenger.	τρέφω, Φρέψω, τετραφα; to feed, nourish; bring up.
τις, τι, g. τινος, interrogative pron. who? what?	τριάκοντα, adj. (not declined) thirty.
τις, τι, g. τινος, indefinite pron. some one, a certain one.	τριβητος, ου, f. 2. a path, or road. From
τιτράω, τρήσω, to bore; from τράω, to pierce.	τριτεῖω, Φω, τετριφα, to rub, to grind small.
τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, 1. a. pass. τετρώσην, to wound, hurt.	τριηρής, ον, f. 3. a. galley, a ship; from θρέσσω, to row.
τοι-όσδε, ἀδε, ὄνδε, of the same kind, such; from τοῖος,	Τρικαρνια-α, ας, f. 1. Tricaria, a city.

	T
τρικάρηνος, ον, g. ου. adj. 1 three headed ; also belonging to Tricarenia.	Τγίσι-α, ας, f. 1. good health, soundness ; from ὑγίης, ἕος, sound.
τρικέφαλος, ον, g. ου. adj. three headed ; from τρεις and κεφαλή.	Ὕγρ-ός, ἀ, ον, wet, damp ; from ὥω, to rain.
τρίτος, η, ον, the third ; from τρεῖς.	Ὕδρεύ-ω, σω, to provide or fetch water. From
τρόπαιον, ον, n. 2. a monument set up for the τροπή (turning) i. e. of an enemy.	Ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, n. 3. water. υἱός, ου, m. 2. a son, offspring.
τροφή, ἡς, f. 1. food, nourishment.	Ὕλ-η, ἡς, f. 1. wood, a material of which any thing is made.
τρυφή, ἡς, f. 1. luxury, sensuality.	Ὕμετερος, α, ον, your, yours ; from σύ, thou.
τρύγω, f. m. τρώξομαι, per. act. τρίγωχα, 2. a. τραγον, to gnaw upon, to eat, devour.	Ὕπ-ακούω, ακούσω, ἡκουκα ; to listen submissively, to admit.
τύπος, ον, m. 2. a mark, pattern, type. From τύπτω, ψω, τείνω, to strike, to beat.	Ὕπαν-ίστημι, ὕπανισταμαι, to rise from respect to one ; to give place to ; from ὑπό, ἀνά and ἴστημι.
τυραννίς, ίδος, f. 3. tyranny, unjust dominion. From τύραννος, ον, m. and f. 2. a tyrant, a king, a queen.	Ὕπεισ-έρχομαι, to creep under.
Τυρίος, α, ον, Tyrian, of or belonging to Tyre.	Ὕπερ-αἴρω, αἴρω, ἤρκα, to excel, surpass ; from ὑπέρ and αἴρω, to raise.
Τύρος, ον, f. 2. Tyre, a city.	Ὕπηρετ-έω, ὡ, ἡσω, ὕπηρήτηκα, to serve, to be under orders. From
τυφλός, ἡ, ον, blind, obscure, ignorant.	Ὕπηρετ-ης, ον, m. 1. a servant.
τύχη, ἡς, f. 1. fortune, chance, misfortune.	

ὕπνος, ου, m. 2. sleep, repose	φαίνω, φάνω, πέφαγκα, to bring to light, to shine.
ὑπό, by, from, through.	φανερώς, adv. openly.
ὑπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι, to receive.	Φαρισαῖος, ου. m. 2. a Pharisee.
ὑπόδημα-α, απος, n. 3. a shoe, sandal ; from ὑπό and δέω, to tie.	φάρμακον, ου, n. 2. a medicine, remedy, an antidote.
ὑποκριτής, ου, m. 1. a hypocrite ; one who feigns or pretends.	φέρω, οίσω, ἐνήνοχα, 1. aor. ηντυγκα, to bear, carry. It borrows its tenses from οἶω, ἐνέγκω, ἐντίκω, and ἐνέχω.
ὑπο-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ὑπείληφα, to receive, take or pillage.	φεύγω, f. φεύγομαι, πέφευγα, 2. a. ἔφυγον, to flee, to put to flight.
ὑπο-μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to support, sustain, or endure; from ὑπό and μένω.	φημί, φήσω, 2. a. ἔφην, to say, declare.
ὑπο-απλόω, απλώσω, to spread under ; 1. a. m. ὑφαπλωσάμην, ὑφαπλώσατο τὸν κόλπον ; spread open his bosom underneath ; from ὑπό and απλέω, ὥ, to spread.	φθείρω, φθερῶ, ἔφθαρκα, 2. a. ἔφθαρον, to lay waste, destroy.
ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὁν, high, lofty ; from ὑψος, height.	φθόνος, ου, m. 2. envy, censure.
ὑψίστης, η, ον, highest, the most high, super. from ὑψι, adv. — comp. ὑψίων and ὑψίστερος.	φιλαργυρία, ας, f. 1. avarice, love of money ; from φίλος and ἀργυρος, silver.
ὕψος, εως, n. 3. height.	φιλά-έω, ω, ἡσω, περιληκα, to love ; from φίλος.
Φ	
Φάγω or φήγω, 2. f. m. φάγομαι for φαγοῦμαι, 2. a. act. θέφαγον, to eat, devour.	φιλία, ας, f. 1. friendship, affection.
	φιλοκύνητος, ον, g. ον. adj. fond of hunting and hounds.
	φιλομαθής, ος, g. ος, fond of learning.
	φίλος, η, ον, dear, beloved.
	φίλος, ου, m. 2. a friend.
	φλόγη, φλογίς, f. 3. a flame ; from φλέγω, to burn.
	φρον-έω, ω, ἡσω, πέφυσηκα, to

terrify,—pres. m. φε̄-τομαι, φυλά-σσω or Πω, ξω, περίλαμα, εῦμαι, to fear.	to guard, keep, defend.
φέ̄-ος, ου, m. 2. fear, an-φυσι-ώ, ὥ, ὥσω, περιβίωκα, to guish.	φυσι-ώ, ὥ, ὥσω, περιβίωκα, to puff up.
Φοινικες, ων, m. 3. pl. Phœnici-φύσις, εικ, f. 3. nature, cha- cians.	ρά-της, εικ, f. 3. nature, cha- racter, disposition. From
Φοινίχ-η, ης, f. 1. Phœnices, φύω or φύμ, φύσω, πέρικα, to Syria.	φύω or φύμ, φύσω, πέρικα, to produce, beget, grow.
Φοινιξ, φοινικος, m. 3. Phœ-Φωκ-εύς, εικ, m. 3. a Pho- nician, Carthageneian.	νικ-εύς, εικ, m. 3. a Pho- nician.
φον-εύς, έως, m. 3. a murderer, φων-ή, ης, f. 1. a voice, sound, an assassin. φωτός, φωτός, n. 3. a light, fire, εκα, to bear or hold in the hand.	φων-ή, ης, f. 1. a voice, sound, a saying.
φοργί-ον, ου, n. 2. a burden, φωτίσνος, ή, ον, light, clear, a load. φωτίσνος, ή, ον, light, clear, φρά-ζω, σω, πέφρακα, to say, relate.	shining ; from the same.
φρά-σσω or Πω, ξω, πέφραχα, to hedge around, fortify.	X
φρόνεσ-ις, εικ, f. 3. prudence, χαίρω, χαρώ, κέχαρχα, to re- good sense ; from φρονέω, to have a sound mind.	χαίρω, χαρώ, κέχαρχα, to re- joice, to be glad.
φρόνημ-α, ατος, n. 3. will, χαλεπ-ής, ή, ον, cruel, mo- thought, sentiment.	χαλεπ-ής, ή, ον, cruel, mo- rose, hard ; from χαλέπτιο, to hurt.
φρόνιμ-ος, α, ον, g. ον. adj. pru-χαλκ-ές, εῦ, m. 2. brass, cop- dent, wise. Hence comp.	χαλκ-ές, εῦ, m. 2. brass, cop- per.
φρονιμώτερ-ος, α, ον, more pru-χαραχτ-ής, ηρος, m. 3. a cha- dent, wiser ; from φρονίς, sense.	ρacter, mark, seal.
φύγ-η, ης, f. 1. flight, dispo-χάρι-ς, ιλος, f. 3. grace, kind- sition to flee.	ness, thanks.
φυλακ-ή, ης, f. 1. custody, a χείρ, χειρός, f. 3. the hand, watch, a prison. From	the arm, a claw, or paw ; from χεῖν, to take hold.

χπρίστ-ος, η, ον, worst ; super. of κακός bad.	χωρίς, adv. apart, separately, without.
χήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a widow ; from χήρος forsaken.	
χορ-εύω, εύω, to lead the dance, to dance in a circle.	Ψευδ-ής, ες, g. εος, adj. false, lying.
χράομαι, χρώμαι, χρήσομαι, 1. a. m. ἔχρησάμην, to make use of, to borrow, to lend ; from χράω, to lend.	ψεύδ-ος, εος, n. 3. a lie, a falsity.
χρῆμ-α, αλος, n. 3. a thing, money ; from the same.	ψέγ-ος, ον, m. 2. blame, reproof.
χρήσιμ-ος, η, ον, useful, advantageous ; from the same.	ψυχ-ή, ης, f. 1. life, the soul, appetite.
	Ω
χρηστ-ός, ή, ον, good, kind, useful ; from the same.	Ω, and Ω, adv. Oh.
Hence comp.	ἄντε, adv. so, thus, in this way.
χρηστίστηκ-ος, α, ον, better, more useful.	ψέδ-ή, ης, f. 1. an ode, a poem.
Χριστ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. Christ, the anointed ; from χρίω, ον, ούσα, ον, being ; pres. part. of εἰμί.	ψεπ-οντες, adv. as, just as, how.
χρόν-ος, ον. m. 2. time, duration.	ψέπ-α, ας, f. 1. an hour, a season.
χρυσ-ος, οῦς, έα, η, ον, οῦν, οῦν, (contracted) golden, made of gold ; from χρυσός, gold.	ψέπ-ε, conj. in like manner as.
χώμα, χώματος, n. 3. a heap, mound, sepulchre.	ψεπερ, adv. as, just as, like.
χώρ-α, ας, f. 1. a region, country.	ψεπλέω, ο, ησα, ψεπληρω, to assist, to be useful.

